

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2003

A reference for programs, caseloads, and expenditures



January 2004

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Contents

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2003 Program Briefing Book is your reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003, the period of July 2002 through June 2003. It also provides you with historical trends.

You can find this information online at: www1.dshs.wa.gov/esa/briefingbook.htm

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have questions about ESA or the information in the briefing book, please contact Ellen Silverman at (360) 413-3060, silvees@dshs.wa.gov or members of ESA staff listed in Appendix 1.

The briefing book is arranged in the following categories, each beginning on page one:

Introduction to ESA

ESA Program Descriptions

Basic Food

Child Support

Child Care

General Assistance

TANF/WorkFirst

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Other Assistance Programs include Additional Requirements Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplemental Payment to SSI (SSP), and the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)

Expenditures

Appendices

1. ESA Contacts
2. DSHS Regional Map
3. Abbreviations
4. Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer (EBT)
5. Federal Welfare Legislative History and State Welfare History
6. Change in Cash Grant Assistance Programs/Funding Due to Welfare Reforms
7. Child Support Federal Legislative History
8. Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Introduction to ESA

Economic Services Administration (ESA) provides services to help people get jobs, keep jobs and find better jobs. ESA also offers other benefits for low-income individuals and families, including child support services, financial, medical and other assistance.

Who ESA Serves

ESA helps low-income families, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and immigrants. ESA also serves children who need child support, paternity establishment, child care, and medical services

Where ESA Serves

ESA provides services through 42 Community Service Offices (CSOs), 10 Branch Offices, 7 Outstations, and 10 DCS field offices which are located in most cities across the state. You will find a map of our six regions in Appendix 2.

How ESA Serves

CSO staff work with individuals, families, and children to determine program eligibility, issue benefits, and help clients move to self-sufficiency. DCS staff work with parents to establish paternity and to establish, modify, and enforce child and medical support orders.

Our programs provide such diverse services as: cash grants, food stamp assistance, housing assistance, child support enforcement, child care subsidies, repatriation assistance, domestic violence referrals, and telephone subsidies. ESA staff also determines eligibility for state and federal medical programs.

ESA Partnerships

ESA staff work closely with other state agencies, courts, Tribes, and community partners, including: Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Workforce Development Councils, community action agencies, prosecuting attorneys, county clerks, county commissioners, and non-profit agencies.

How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Service Offices and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department).

- *The toll-free number for **CSO Constituent Relations:** **1-800-865-7801***
- *The toll-free number for **Child Support Client Relations:** **1-800-457-6202***
- *The toll-free number for **DCS Community Relations Unit:** **1-800-457-6202***

Program Descriptions

ESA Programs

ESA provides a wide variety of services through 21 programs. They are described, in alphabetical order, on the following pages.

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Child Care - Homeless (HCC)
- Child Care - Seasonal (SCC)
- Child Care - Working Connections (WCCC)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
- General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU)
- General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX)
- Immigrant Assistance Services
- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
- Refugee Services
- State Family Assistance (SFA)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- United States Repatriate
- Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- WorkFirst (WF)

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides a cash payment to meet emergent housing or utility needs. Note: In February 2003, the benefit was capped at \$750 in a 12 consecutive month period.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority and Enforcement. RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs.
Funding Source	Federal & State: Mixture of TANF and TANF-MOE dollars
Population Served	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child.
Eligibility	Families must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); 2. Have an emergency housing or utility need; and 3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility costs.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments may be used to prevent eviction or foreclosure, secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim, secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety, or repair damage to home if it causes risk to health or safety. 2. Benefits may be authorized multiple times in a consecutive 12-month period. 3. The total of all payments in the consecutive 12-month period is limited to \$750.

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN) <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need2. Food banks3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing4. Other public assistance programs

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - Homeless Child Care (HCC)
Brief Description	Offers subsidized child care to eligible homeless families involved in qualifying activities. Goal is to provide access to licensed/certified child care and support parental efforts in securing permanent housing, seeking employment, attending approved appointments for social services needed to achieve stability.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.12.340, 74.04.050 and 43.20A790.
Funding Source	Funded primarily by state funds, with a small amount from federal grant block funds.
Population Served	<p>Homeless families who do not qualify for other subsidy child care programs and who require child care while they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeking permanent housing 2. Seeking employment, or involved in employment activity if Working Connections Child Care is not immediately available through no fault of the parent 3. Attending appointments for medical/mental health care, substance abuse, violence avoidance, legal appointments, or other social services as needed to achieve stability 4. Requesting to reduce parental stress that threatens the health and safety of the family unit. <p>Program is available through most of the state.</p>
Eligibility	Families must meet definition of homelessness and be involved in approved activity.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families.

Program Descriptions

Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community agencies contracted for the authorization duties2. Community Service Offices (CSOs)3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)
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Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - Seasonal Child Care (SCC)
Brief Description	Offers child care subsidies to eligible families who are seasonally employed in agriculturally related work. Goal is to provide access to licensed/certified child care so children are not exposed to hazards of agricultural work site or left in inappropriate situations while parents are involved in qualifying work activities.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), RCW 74.12.340, 74.13.985 and WAC 388-292.
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants and state funds.
Population Served	Eligible families who are seasonally employed in agricultural work, require child care to participate in approved activities, do not qualify for TANF and have a child age 12 or younger or, a child with special needs age 18 or younger. Program is targeted towards DSHS regions 1, 2 and 3.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents are actively employed in agriculturally related work in Washington state, or in a bordering state within 40 miles of the Washington state border; 2. The primary wage earner was employed in agriculturally related work for eleven months or less with any one employer in the previous 12 months. 3. The family's adjusted monthly income, averaged for the previous 12 months, is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for that size of family. 4. 50% or more of a family's earned income for the previous 12 months is derived from agriculturally related work. 5. The parent(s) agree to participate in the cost of child care by making a monthly co-payment.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families.

Program Descriptions

Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community agencies contracted to authorize seasonal child care2. Community Service Offices (CSOs)3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)
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Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)
Brief Description	Provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.
Legal Authorization	Child care is provided by federal block grants under 45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), and state monies, RCW 74.13.0903.
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants, a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds, and state matching funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eligible TANF families who require child care to participate in approved: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) WorkFirst activities; (b) Job search; (c) Employment; or (d) Training plans. 2. Non-TANF families who require child care to maintain employment or attend approved training while working.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The eligible families' income must be at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). 2. Parents pay for a portion of their care, based on a sliding scale. 3. A minimum co-payment is required.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of eligible families.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head Start and ECEAP 2. Child Care Resource and Referral 3. Washington Child Care Coordinating Committee

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
Brief Description	Provides services for the establishment of paternity, and the establishment and enforcement of financial and medical support for children to help families become or remain self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 608-669b and 45 CFR Volume 2, Chapter III, 300-399).
Funding Source	Funded by federal funds, state matching funds, and local funding. May earn additional federal incentive funding. Federal: 66% Federal Incentives: 13% State: 21%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Assistance (Individuals who are currently receiving Title IV-A TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services). 2. Former Assistance (Individuals who have ever received AFDC, TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services). 3. Never Assistance (Individuals who have never received AFDC or TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services and have made application for Title IV-D services. Includes non-IV-A Medicaid only, state foster care, and child care only.)
Eligibility	Automatic as a condition of receiving a TANF grant or Medicaid; continuation of services; interstate referral; or application for nonassistance services if not receiving services from another state.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative Support Order Establishment 2. Full Enforcement or Collection Services 3. Responsible Parent Locate Services 4. Support Order Modification 5. Medical Enforcement 6. Paternity Establishment 7. Payment Processing Services Only

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services, <i>Continued</i>
Services, <i>Continued</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Electronic Funds Transfer/Electronic Data Interchange for Employers 9. Electronic Funds Transfer for Parents 10. Post-secondary Educational Support 11. Tribal Support Services 12. Employer Information
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst 2. Courts 3. Prosecuting Attorneys 4. ESA's Community Services Division 5. DSHS Children's Administration's Division of Children and Family Services 6. Washington State Support Registry 7. Medicaid agency 8. State Tribal Relations Unit 9. Department of Health 10. Department of Corrections 11. Employment Security Department 12. Department of Labor and Industries 13. Department of Revenue 14. Department of Licensing 15. Internal Revenue Service 16. U.S. Department of Justice 17. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 18. Head Start 19. U.S. Department of Defense 20. Hospitals 21. Community-Based Organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
Brief Description	Program benefits are provided to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. <i>(Note: Part of the funding for the CEAP program was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development in SFY 2000.)</i>
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program.
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100%
Population Served	A woman in any stage of pregnancy, or families with dependent children must be ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); 2. State Family Assistance (SFA); 3. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); or 4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA).
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicants must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need. 2. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard. 3. Applicants cannot have refused without good cause, a bona fide job offer or training for employment within 30 days of the date of application.

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for foster care-bound children. 2. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF Payment Standard, whichever is lower. 3. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 consecutive days in any 12 consecutive month period.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 2. Low-income/emergency housing 3. Food banks 4. Charitable agencies 5. Community medical centers 6. Other public assistance programs. (Approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF.)

Program Descriptions

Title	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Brief Description	Provides a once in a 12-month payment, up to \$1,500, to overcome a temporary emergency and keep otherwise eligible families from becoming dependent upon TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance.
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100% State – TANF MOE
Population Served	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria. 2. If the families go on TANF within 12 months of receiving DCA, a prorated amount of the DCA payment must be repaid to the state.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses. 2. Usually paid directly to vendors. 3. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period. 4. The total of all payments in 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Child care 3. Child support services 4. Medical assistance 5. Food assistance 6. Other services to assist low-income families

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Food Stamp Program.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120.
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100% - Mix of State and TANF-MOE
Population Served	Legal immigrants who became ineligible for the federal Food Stamp program under federal welfare reform, August 1996.
Eligibility	With the exception of citizenship and alien rules, the state program mirrors the federal Food Stamp program.
Services	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits that can be used at participating grocery stores. 2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.
Linkages	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and Family Services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
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Program Descriptions

Brief Description	Provides food assistance to low income individuals and families.
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act of 1977, Public Law 88-525 (7 U.S.C. 2011-2036).
Funding Source	Federal Food benefits are paid directly by USDA to Client. The State's administrative costs for the program are funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Elderly or disabled households with incomes at or below 165% of the Federal Poverty level. All other households with incomes at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.
Eligibility	<p>Elderly or disabled households with incomes at or below 165% of the Federal Poverty level. All other households with incomes at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service criteria for financial need. 2. Eligible assistance unit members must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens meeting certain criteria; (b) Be residents of Washington; (c) Participate in Food Stamp Employment & Training requirements (this requirement currently only applies to residents in King County); and (d) Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike. 3. Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All members receive SSI (b) All members receive General Assistance; or (c) Some members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. TANF cash assistance; II. State Family Assistance; III. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance; or IV. TANF post-employment services.

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Persons with disabilities need only meet the net income standard, are entitled to medical deductions, and have the value of their vehicles exempted entirely when used for transportation. 5. Certain students of higher education, able-bodied adults without dependents, and assistance units participating in the food distribution program on or near Indian Reservations are not eligible for benefits. 6. Some people are ineligible for food assistance and must have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators and felons convicted of drug-related felonies; b) Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status; c) Persons disqualified for (i) an intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide an SSN, or (iii) not participating in work requirements, or d) Ineligible aliens.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits that can be used at participating grocery stores. 2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and Family Services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
Brief Description	Provides employment and training services to clients, ages 16 through 59, who are receiving food assistance only, unless otherwise exempt.
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended).
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Stamp Program recipients age 16 through 59 and have dependents in King County only. 2. Age 18 to 50 Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) are exempt from federal participation requirements statewide. ABAWDS with individual exemptions may volunteer for E&T services. Participation in job search and educational components are subject to space availability.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Food Stamp Program applicants or recipients who are not receiving other types of assistance and are <i>not exempt</i> under the following exemption criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Caring for a child under age 6 or a person determined to be incapacitated; (b) Unable to work due to incapacity; (c) Confronts substantial barriers to employment, e.g., medical, transportation, language; and (d) Resides in an area that is exempted from state plan Food Stamp Employment and Training services. (e) Applying for or receives unemployment compensation (f) Participate in alcohol or drug treatment program (g) Working 30 hours or receiving weekly earnings equal to minimum wage X 30 hours (h) Students age 16 or 17, not the head of household, and attends school such as high school or GED programs; or enrolled in a work program. (i) Students who are 18 or older enrolled at least half-time in any accredited school, training program, or institution for higher education.

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility, <i>Continued</i>	<p>2. For ABAWDs, the 3-month time limit does not apply if the person meets any one of the exemptions in section 1 above or if the person is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exempt by federal waiver; (b) Unable to participate due to lack of E&T services; (c) Pregnancy; (d) Under 18 or over 49 years of age; or (e) Eligible for the 15% exemption rule.
Services	<p>Employment and training services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job search; 2. Basic education; and 3. Referral to job openings.
Linkages	<p>Same as those for the TANF program. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department, for job search activities. 2. Contractors in some regions to develop work sites for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Workfare; and (b) Work experience.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are unemployable based on a medical impairment.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.005(6).
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incapacitated adults aged 18 to 65 years, or 2. If under 18 and a member of a married couple.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource tests. Resource limits are the same as for the TANF program. 2. Recipients must be unemployable due to mental, emotional, or physical impairment. For applicants, the impairment must prevent employment for at least 90 days from date of application. 3. A person is ineligible for GAU if incapacitated only by alcoholism or drug addiction. Persons who are chemical dependent in addition to having a mental or physical impairment that qualifies as a GAU incapacity may be assigned a protective payee or required to participate in alcohol or drug treatment. 4. Recipients must accept available treatment or services or benefits from other agencies that would enable them to become employable or reduce their need for assistance.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cash assistance.2. On-going additional requirements (i.e., laundry, telephone, restaurant meals, home-delivered meals, and food for service animals).3. Medical coverage through Medical Care Services.4. Casework5. Referral for alcohol or drug treatment.6. Assessment for potential disability.7. Services and support to prepare for or become employed, when funds are available.
Linkages	<p>Local and emergency services agencies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies2. Community mental health agencies3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation4. Social Security Administration5. Food banks6. Housing shelters7. Long-term or congregate care facilities

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who appear to be eligible and are applying for Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.
Legal Authorization	Medicaid eligibility authorized by OBRA of 1990, program implemented on May 1, 1991. Cash assistance authorized by RCW 74.04.005(6).
Funding Source	100% General Fund-State, which is recovered from retroactive payment once SSI eligibility is approved.
Population Served	Adults 18 to 65 years old, who appear to be eligible for SSI benefits pending a final administrative determination by the Social Security Administration (SSA).
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet the same financial criteria as GAU. 2. Incapacitating conditions must meet SSI disability or blindness criteria. 3. Recipients must be cooperating with a department SSI Facilitator in applying for and pursuing SSI benefits. 4. Eligibility extends only for the period that determination of SSI eligibility is pending.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, On-going Additional Requirements assistance, case management, and referral services which are the same as those provided to GAU recipients. 2. Medicaid (Categorical Needy Medical coverage). 3. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title XVI application.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	The same as for the GAU program with the addition of : <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social Security offices; and2. Private attorneys who accept referrals to represent recipients during the SSI appeals process.

Program Descriptions

Title	Naturalization Assistance Services
Brief Description	Provides services to prepare low-income immigrants for U.S. citizenship.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR 400.155 and RCW 74.08A.130.
Funding Source	Federal: 35% State: 65%
Population Served	Legal immigrants who are within two years of their eligibility to become a U.S. citizen.
Eligibility	Legal immigrants who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits or benefits through a cash, medical, or food assistance program administered by DSHS.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral services; 2. Citizenship preparation training and instruction, including American history, civics, and English; 3. Fees for the Citizenship & Immigration Assistance application for citizenship; 4. Assistance in completing the Naturalization application form; and 5. Assistance in obtaining test or fee waivers, when appropriate.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Commissions for Asian, Pacific-American, Hispanic, and African-American Affairs. 2. Department of Homeland Security (formerly INS) 3. Community colleges 4. Community-based organizations 5. Legal services agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for refugees.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000
Funding Source	Federal: 100% State:
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees or asylees authorized by the U.S. State Department to immigrate into the U.S. because they are unwilling or unable to return to their country of nationality due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. 2. Individuals who have been certified by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement as victims of severe forms of human trafficking.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, Asylees, Cubans/Haitians, Amerasians, persons granted conditional entry, or victims of human trafficking, who meet financial need criteria for the TANF program but are not TANF eligible (adults with no dependent children). 2. Currently, eligibility for adults expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylee adults, eligibility expires eight months after the date their asylee status is granted. 3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services. 4. Adults must also provide the name of the voluntary agency (VOLAG) which helped bring them to this country.

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter.2. Medical assistance.3. See Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Section below.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Voluntary resettlement agencies2. Mutual assistance associations3. Community employment providers4. Low-income housing5. Food banks6. DSHS Children's Administration7. Community medical centers8. Unaccompanied Minor Program (e.g., refugee foster care)9. Charitable agencies10. Workforce development councils11. Other local agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Services
Brief Description	Provides services for refugees, primarily by community-based agencies, to help refugees become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212.
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for certain individuals not eligible for federal funding.
Population Served	Refugees, persons granted asylum, certain persons granted conditional entry, and certified victims of human trafficking.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Persons who are paroled into the U.S., granted asylum, or admitted as a refugee.2. Amerasians, victims of trafficking, Cubans, and Haitians are eligible, although they do not have refugee status.3. Must meet low-income financial criteria.4. Federal funding of employment services limited to first five years after entering the United States.

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Services, <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>The Refugee Immigrant Assistance (RIA) Section purchases the following services for refugees, through contracts with community-based agencies, the community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment training 2. English language training 3. Health screening 4. Resettlement/social services 5. Medicaid 6. Foster care
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based employment providers 2. Mutual assistance associations 3. Voluntary agencies who sponsor refugees 4. Public health departments 5. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services 6. Community and technical colleges 7. Community-based organizations 8. Local employers 9. Employment Security Department 10. Workforce Training Councils 11. City of Seattle and King County

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students aged 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility RCW 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students)
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100% State – TANF MOE
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of the citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements. 2. Children under 21 years of age attending high school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18. 3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children. 4. Pregnant women with no other children who are ineligible for TANF because of a conviction for a drug-related felony or for misrepresentation of residence in order to receive TANF benefits in 2 or more States at the same time.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet all TANF eligibility criteria, except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the citizenship and alien status requirements; (b) the age requirement for children; or (c) the prohibition of pregnant women with no other children who have been convicted of a drug-related felony or of misrepresenting their residence to obtain assistance in two or more states. 2. Immigrants must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the 5-year period of ineligibility; or (b) aliens permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law (PRUCOL). 3. Children ages 19 and 20 who are in high school or a GED program full-time.

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter. (See Table 32, Part 5, Grant Standards, for sample data)2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services (See self-sufficiency below)3. Additional Requirements Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued.4. Benefits have a 5-year (60-month) time limit.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Low-income housing2. Food banks3. Children and family services4. Community medical centers5. Charitable organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
Brief Description	Provides supplemental cash assistance.
Legal Authorization	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600 – 74.04.640.
Funding Source	100% state funds for the supplement.
Population Served	The combined programs serve separate populations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandatory Income Level (MIL) – persons who received state aid in 1973 that converted to federal SSI in January 1974; 2. Individuals with an Ineligible Spouse – SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right; and 3. Developmentally Disabled – persons who meet Social Security disability criteria.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Administration (SSA) determines SSI eligibility and administers the program. Washington has chosen state administration of the state supplement and provides SSP to only those determined SSI eligible by SSA. 2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (not all resources are counted).
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement. 2. SSI individuals with an ineligible spouse SSP is \$100 per month. 3. Developmentally disabled SSP varies by individual and client need. 4. The state supplement for a SSI beneficiary residing in a medical institution is \$11.62. 5. Automatic eligibility for categorically needy medical coverage.

Program Descriptions

	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Low-income housing2. Senior citizens centers3. Meals on wheels4. Food banks5. Developmental disability programs6. Congregate care facilities7. Adult family homes8. Nursing homes9. Medical facilities10. Mental health centers11. Other community charitable and social service agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
Brief Description	Provides benefits for low-income families. TANF provides cash assistance and the WorkFirst program provides services families need to work, look for work, or prepare for work. (See WorkFirst description on following pages).
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619) and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally—Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF).
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children under age 18. 2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time. 3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children. 4. Unmarried teen parents under the age of 18. 5. Pregnant women with no other children.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant woman with no other children) who is in financial need. The child of unmarried parents can be excluded from recipient assistance units at the option of the parents. 2. Families in which the adult(s) have not yet used their 5-year time limit for cash assistance. 3. Family net monthly income may not exceed the Payment Standard plus authorized Additional Requirements. Under TANF, 50% of gross earnings are countable when determining eligibility and payment amount.

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility Continued	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Families can own a home, household goods, and up to \$1,000 in countable assets. The first \$5,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the \$1,000 asset limit. Recipients may accumulate up to \$3,000 in savings (e.g. a bank account).5. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case.6. Fleeing felons, parole/probation violators, and persons convicted of manufacturing or distribution of drugs, are ineligible for TANF. The needy child in these cases is placed on TANF as a child-only case. Persons convicted of possession only, who have completed DASA-approved treatment and have no other convictions in the prior three years, can be eligible for TANF.7. Families must be Washington residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions).8. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one.9. Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the DSHS Division of Child Support by identifying the absent parent of the children and in obtaining child support.10. Adults and certain teens must participate in WorkFirst program work or work activities for up to 40 hours a week. There are a few exceptions to participation requirements.

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter. 2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services. 3. Additional Requirements—Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off. 4. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title II or Title XVI application.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations 6. Tribal TANF programs (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Lower Elwha Klallam, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Quileute, and Quinault tribes) 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit

Program Descriptions

Title	United States Repatriate
Brief Description	Provides temporary emergency cash assistance, food, housing, medical, and transportation.
Legal Authorization	Title XI, Section 1113 of the Social Security Act and Public Law 86-571.
Funding Source	Initial expenditures are state funds that are recouped by federal funds.
Population Served	U.S. citizens and their dependents returning from a foreign country.
Eligibility	The U.S. Department of State determines poverty, mental or physical illness, or international crisis.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary assistance for up to 90 days after arrival in the U.S., unless an extension is granted. 2. Services include, but are not limited to, cash assistance in the form of a U.S. government loan to pay for food, shelter, medical care and other emergent needs, and travel costs to the state of residence. 3. Returning Repatriates are eligible for a loan of up to \$691.00 per family.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SSI 2. TANF or other public assistance programs 3. Food Stamps 4. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families, which jointly coordinates the program with DSHS.

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	Provides waivers and discounts on telephone fees for low-income households.
Legal Authorization	RCW 80.36.410
Funding Source	100% state funds, through a special Treasurer's Trust Fund. A 13-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the funding.
Population Served	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of community service voice mail programs.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Food Stamps or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; specific types of Medical Assistance; or was referred to the department by a community agency that provided community service voice mail. 2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service. 3. Client eligibility lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance. For clients eligible for WTAP through the community voice mail programs, eligibility lasts for the remainder of the year referred, plus one fiscal year.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once-a-year waiver of deposit for local service. 2. Once-a-year 50% discount on connection fees, averaging \$15.50. 3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services which, with federal support, averages about \$14 per month. 4. Private line service to households which include persons age 60 or older or persons determined to be medically needy.

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission2. Telephone companies serving Washington State residents3. DSHS Aging and Adult Services Administration4. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, which pays 50% of client telephone connection fees and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees).

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
Brief Description	Provides support services and activities to TANF/SFA clients <i>and</i> low-income families so they can find jobs, keep jobs, and become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, and RCW 74.08A, Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act.
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
Population Served	Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant women.
Eligibility	TANF/SFA recipients, former TANF/SFA recipients up to two years, and under some circumstances, low-income families with incomes at or below 175% of the federal poverty level.

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>Case Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. WorkFirst orientation.2. Referrals for services and/or to address emergencies such as:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Family planning (for every participant)(b) Necessary supplemental accommodation (for everyone who needs it)(c) Family violence (however we learn about it, and at the participant's choice)(d) Learning disabilities(e) Substance abuse(f) Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months3. Employability screening.4. Individual Responsibility Plan (to document participant's responsibilities, work requirements, and the supports provided that enable WorkFirst participation).5. Requiring (and helping) pregnant or parenting minors to be in a suitable living arrangement and complete high school.6. Referring participants who are not job-ready for services or treatment to resolve issues (such as family violence or disability).7. Continued evaluation and IRP updates.8. In-depth assessment and interdisciplinary case staffing as needed to develop more effective plans for self-sufficiency.

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>Services While Working</p> <p>9. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training).</p> <p>10. Re-employment services following job loss.</p> <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <p>11. Fast track job search services and supports (e.g., help with transportation).</p> <p>12. Job search services (e.g., job search workshops, job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs).</p> <p>13. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search.</p> <p>14. Customized job skills (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage).</p> <p>Services While Preparing for Work</p> <p>15. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work.</p> <p>16. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services.</p>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department 2. Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development 3. State Board for Technical and Community Colleges 4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act 5. Indian Tribes 6. Community programs 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program

This section summarizes data on households and persons participating in the Washington State Basic Food Program:

1. **The federally-funded (FSP) and state-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) caseloads are broken out into three program types:**
 - A. SSI – all recipients that also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security (SSA) benefits;
 - B. Public Assistance Food Stamps (PAFS) – all recipients that received a cash assistance grant or SSI;
 - C. Non-Assistance Food Stamp (NAFS) - at least one recipient who did not receive a cash assistance grant or SSI.
2. The **state**-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) is for individuals who meet federal income requirements, but not certain categorical requirements (e.g., their immigrant status).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload increased to 192,323 cases in SFY 2003**, from 164,504 cases in SFY 2002. **The average payment per case in SFY 2003 was \$165.60.**
- **The proportion of the state population who received the Basic Food Program in SFY 2003 increased to 6.6%** compared to 5.9% in SFY 2002.
- **A majority of cases in SFY 2003 received the Basic Food Program through the federally-funded Basic Food Program Only (97%).** Another 2% are mixed federally-funded and state-funded, and only 1% are state-funded only.
- **A new program called WASHCAP began in December 2001 to make access to the Basic Food Program easier.** As of June 2003, 31,775 or 15% receive the Basic Food Program through WASHCAP.
- **Preliminary findings indicate Washington's federal Food Stamp Program error rate will be low enough to avoid federal sanctions.** The estimated state-only error rate is 7.1% for FFY 2003 (October 2002 – September 2003), which is approximately 1.8% below the sanction threshold.
- **Most Basic Food Program recipients in SFY 2003 were female (56.5%), white (62.6%).** Most were **never married (34.0%)**. The **median age of adults was 41.4 years.**

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	164,504 (150,636 – 173,995)	192,323 (174,518 – 206,112)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	354,423 (326,573 – 372,030)	403,525 (371,672 – 427,314)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	190,800 (174,572 – 201,528)	222,484 (202,071 – 238,618)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	163,623 (152,001 – 170,502)	181,041 (169,601 – 188,950)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	5.9%	6.6%
State Population¹	6,041,700	6,098,300
Children as a Percent of Recipients	46.2%	44.9%
Average Persons Per Case	2.2	2.1
Average Children Per Case	1.0	0.9
Average Children Per Adult	0.9	0.8
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$158.77 (\$148.78 - \$165.11)	\$165.60 (\$157.14 - \$169.30)

¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

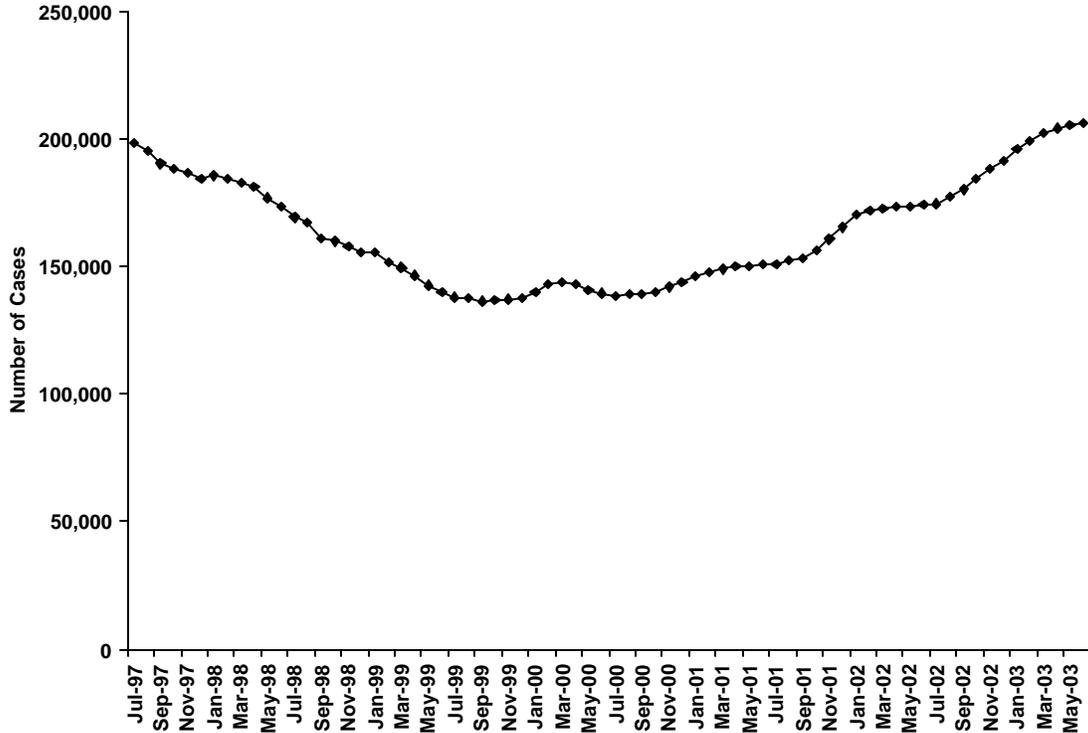
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



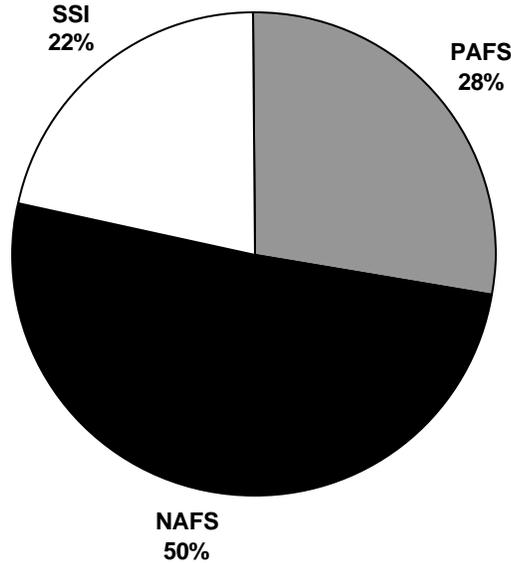
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	174,518	371,672	\$27,714,196.17	\$158.80
August	177,077	375,580	\$27,983,129.10	\$158.03
September	180,067	380,403	\$28,296,379.96	\$157.14
October	184,090	387,088	\$30,917,878.64	\$167.95
November	188,141	394,768	\$31,457,094.35	\$167.20
December	191,290	402,209	\$32,354,490.69	\$169.14
January	196,176	412,084	\$32,942,159.53	\$167.92
February	199,202	417,059	\$33,724,486.22	\$169.30
March	201,939	422,183	\$34,028,003.94	\$168.51
April	204,125	425,591	\$34,417,467.70	\$168.61
May	205,144	426,352	\$34,439,552.56	\$167.88
June	206,112	427,314	\$34,374,477.38	\$166.78
Mo. Avg	192,323	403,525	\$31,887,443.02	\$165.60

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Type, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

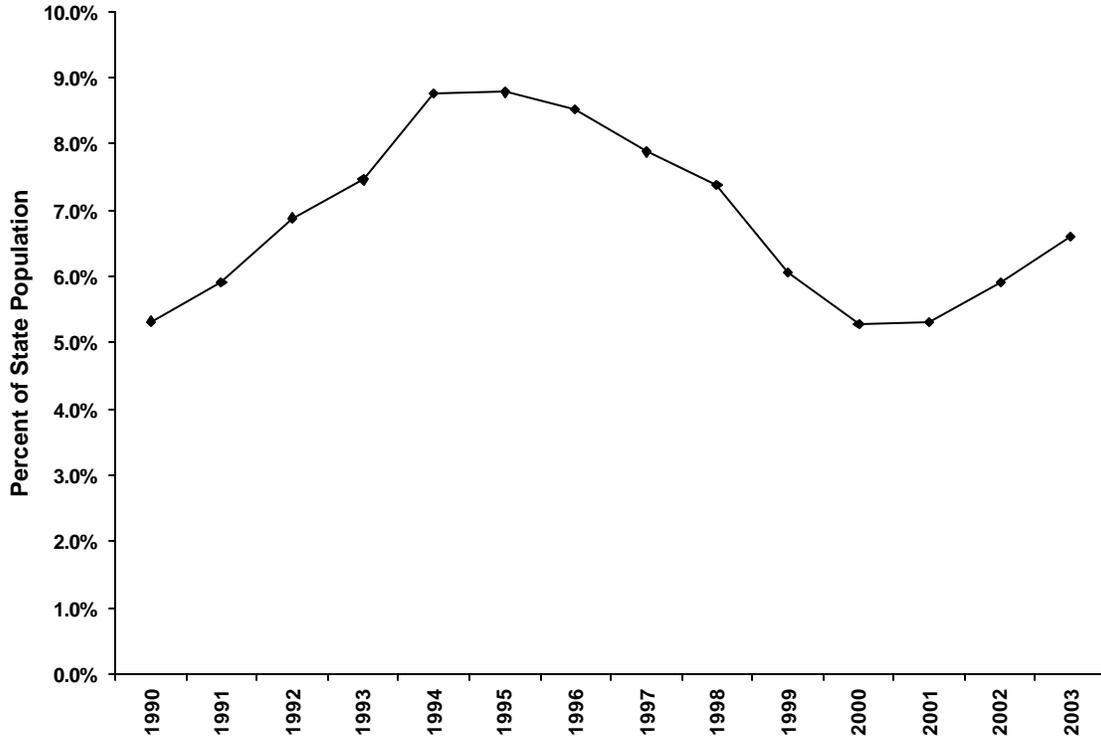


	Caseload	Public Assistance		Non-Public Assistance		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	174,518	50,888	29.2%	86,827	49.8%	36,803	21.1%
August	177,077	50,834	28.7%	88,137	49.8%	38,106	21.5%
September	180,067	51,107	28.4%	89,699	49.8%	39,261	21.8%
October	184,090	51,756	28.1%	91,866	49.9%	40,468	22.0%
November	188,141	52,241	27.8%	94,741	50.4%	41,159	21.9%
December	191,290	53,003	27.7%	96,497	50.4%	41,790	21.8%
January	196,176	54,562	27.8%	99,521	50.7%	42,093	21.5%
February	199,202	55,411	27.8%	101,228	50.8%	42,563	21.4%
March	201,939	56,118	27.8%	102,932	51.0%	42,889	21.2%
April	204,125	56,742	27.8%	103,809	50.9%	43,574	21.3%
May	205,144	56,444	27.5%	103,961	50.7%	44,739	21.8%
June	206,112	55,367	26.9%	105,372	51.1%	45,373	22.0%
Average	192,323	53,706	27.9%	97,049	50.5%	41,568	21.6%

Note: NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Program Caseload As a Percent of State Population, SFY 1990 to SFY 2003



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population ¹	Percent of State Population
1990	259,095	4,866,692	5.3%
1991	295,355	5,000,400	5.9%
1992	352,312	5,116,700	6.9%
1993	390,928	5,240,900	7.5%
1994	466,674	5,334,400	8.7%
1995	476,478	5,429,900	8.8%
1996	470,617	5,516,800	8.5%
1997	441,666	5,606,800	7.9%
1998	419,944	5,685,300	7.4%
1999	348,536	5,757,400	6.1%
2000	311,266	5,894,121	5.3%
2001	317,231	5,974,900	5.3%
2002	354,423	6,041,700	5.9%
2003	403,525	6,098,300	6.6%

Source: SFY1988 – SFY1997, Blue Books. SFY1998 Forward: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report from the ACES Data Warehouse

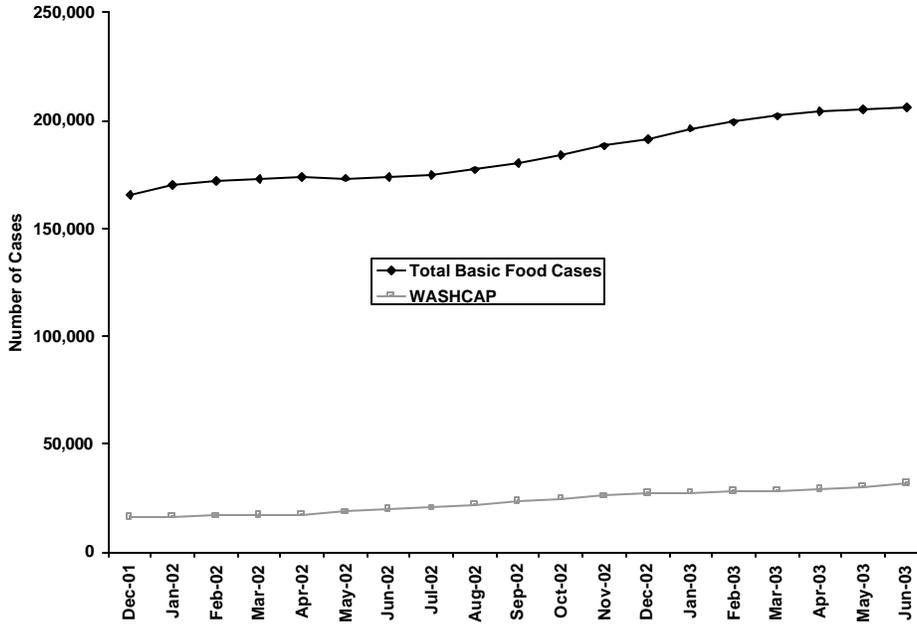
¹ Source: OFM 2003 Population Trends.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving Assistance Through WASHCAP December 2001 Through SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



Month	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
December '01	165,223	16,276	9.9%	\$1,275,104.26	\$78.34
January '02	170,046	16,427	9.7%	\$1,197,906.45	\$72.92
February	171,994	16,762	9.7%	\$1,229,503.24	\$73.35
March	172,865	17,154	9.9%	\$1,264,756.39	\$73.73
April	173,544	17,548	10.1%	\$1,287,673.98	\$73.38
May	173,146	18,606	10.7%	\$1,377,871.97	\$74.06
June	173,995	19,864	11.4%	\$1,473,225.98	\$74.17
July	174,518	20,483	11.7%	\$1,652,284.59	\$80.67
August	177,077	22,099	12.5%	\$1,793,573.46	\$81.16
September	180,067	23,510	13.1%	\$1,911,596.00	\$81.31
October	184,090	24,820	13.5%	\$2,374,149.40	\$95.65
November	188,141	26,049	13.8%	\$2,479,435.29	\$95.18
December	191,290	27,210	14.2%	\$2,582,107.09	\$94.90
January '03	196,176	27,641	14.1%	\$2,552,209.01	\$92.33
February	199,202	28,041	14.1%	\$2,585,732.71	\$92.21
March	201,939	28,498	14.1%	\$2,625,071.19	\$92.11
April	204,125	29,343	14.4%	\$2,696,343.70	\$91.89
May	205,144	30,440	14.8%	\$2,791,923.74	\$91.72
June	206,112	31,772	15.4%	\$2,908,139.33	\$91.52

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP). The WASHCAP program began in November 2001 with 8 cases. For reporting purposes, this table shows data beginning in December 2001.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving FSP and FAP, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Caseload	FSP ONLY		BOTH FSP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	174,518	167,437	95.9%	5,058	2.9%	2,023	1.2%
August	177,077	169,962	96.0%	5,061	2.9%	2,054	1.2%
September	180,067	172,982	96.1%	5,042	2.8%	2,043	1.1%
October	184,090	176,964	96.1%	5,058	2.7%	2,068	1.1%
November	188,141	180,835	96.1%	5,212	2.8%	2,094	1.1%
December	191,290	183,642	96.0%	5,492	2.9%	2,156	1.1%
January	196,176	188,136	95.9%	5,795	3.0%	2,245	1.1%
February	199,202	191,123	95.9%	5,911	3.0%	2,168	1.1%
March	201,939	193,785	96.0%	5,942	2.9%	2,212	1.1%
April	204,125	201,634	98.8%	1,797	0.9%	694	0.3%
May	205,144	202,666	98.8%	1,783	0.9%	695	0.3%
June	206,112	203,663	98.8%	1,744	0.8%	705	0.3%
Mo. Avg	164,504	186,069	96.7%	4,491	2.3%	1,763	0.9%

	FAP Caseload	State Expenditures on FAP Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	7,081	\$718,001.79	\$101.40
August	7,115	\$710,791.59	\$99.90
September	7,085	\$698,231.68	\$98.55
October	7,126	\$732,822.47	\$102.84
November	7,306	\$727,838.20	\$99.62
December	7,648	\$774,872.96	\$101.32
January	8,040	\$806,751.56	\$100.34
February	8,079	\$820,684.72	\$101.58
March	8,154	\$821,861.94	\$100.79
April	2,491	\$256,907.41	\$103.13
May	2,478	\$253,373.54	\$102.25
June	2,449	\$248,373.68	\$101.42
Mo. Avg	6,254	\$630,875.96	\$101.10

Note: FSP is the Federal Food Stamp Program, FAP is Washington State's Basic Food Program For Legal Immigrants. Some households have a member receiving federal food assistance and a member receiving food assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed FSP and FAP cases and are rolled into the combined FAP caseload number. In April 2003, the majority of FAP recipients were switched from state to federally funded benefits under a provision of the Farm Bill.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	1,079	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	769	0.4%
Davenport	254	0.1%
Mattawa	380	0.2%
Moses Lake	3,011	1.5%
Newport	589	0.3%
Okanogan	1,927	0.9%
Othello	682	0.3%
Republic	614	0.3%
Spokane North	6,637	3.2%
Spokane Southwest	4,112	2.0%
Spokane Valley	5,523	2.7%
Tri County – Colville	1,568	0.8%
Wenatchee	3,210	1.6%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	30,355	14.7%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	798	0.4%
Kennewick	3,410	1.7%
Pasco	2,323	1.1%
Sunnyside	2,542	1.2%
Walla Walla	1,851	0.9%
Wapato	2,594	1.3%
Yakima	6,232	3.0%
Region 2 Call Center	251	0.1%
Region 2 Total	20,001	9.7%
Region 3		
Alderwood	3,325	1.6%
Bellingham	5,698	2.8%
Everett	5,564	2.7%
Friday Harbor	140	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	3,797	1.8%
Oak Harbor	1,019	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	1,749	0.8%
Smokey Point	2,861	1.4%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	24,153	11.7%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	882	0.4%
Belltown	4,144	2.0%
Burien	4,673	2.3%
Capitol Hill	3,430	1.7%
Federal Way	2,980	1.4%
King Eastside	2,916	1.4%
King North/Ballard	4,198	2.0%
King South/Kent	4,882	2.4%
Rainier	3,436	1.7%
Renton	2,592	1.3%
West Seattle	2,249	1.1%
Region 4 Call Center	19	0.0%
Region 4 Total	36,401	17.7%
Region 5		
Bremerton	4,686	2.3%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	3,757	1.8%
Pierce South	9,649	4.7%
Puyallup	6,530	3.2%
Region 5 Call Center	36	0.0%
Region 5 Total	24,658	12.0%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	3,069	1.5%
Chehalis	2,914	1.4%
Columbia River	11,515	5.6%
Forks	550	0.3%
Goldendale	423	0.2%
Kelso	4,584	2.2%
Long Beach	476	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	4,446	2.2%
Port Angeles	1,533	0.7%
Port Townsend	798	0.4%
Shelton	1,678	0.8%
South Bend	398	0.2%
Stevenson	349	0.2%
White Salmon	367	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	215	0.1%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	33,315	16.2%
WASHCAP	26,997	13.1%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	60,312	29.3%

Note: The WASHCAP office is located in Thurston County. The office is a part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
HCS Offices		
Aberdeen	259	0.1%
Alderwood	225	0.1%
Bellingham	293	0.1%
Bremerton	296	0.1%
Chehalis	159	0.1%
Clarkston	54	0.0%
Colville	252	0.1%
Ellensburg	19	0.0%
Everett	440	0.2%
Holgate	2,694	1.3%
Kelso	191	0.1%
Moses Lake	230	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	138	0.1%
Oak Harbor	49	0.0%
Okanogan	97	0.0%
Pacific	77	0.0%
Pasco	237	0.1%
Port Angeles	142	0.1%
Puyallup	236	0.1%
Skykomish	95	0.0%
Smokey Point	111	0.1%
Spokane	1,306	0.6%
Sunnyside	100	0.0%
Tacoma	1,086	0.5%
Toppenish-Wapato	47	0.0%
Tumwater	377	0.2%
Vancouver	474	0.2%
Walla Walla	132	0.1%
Wenatchee	156	0.1%
Yakima-Ellensburg	260	0.1%
<i>HCS Office Total</i>	10,232	5.0%
State Total	206,112	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	789	0.4%
Asotin	1,228	0.6%
Benton	4,341	2.1%
Chelan	2,862	1.4%
Clallam	2,597	1.3%
Clark	13,449	6.5%
Columbia	121	0.1%
Cowlitz	5,411	2.6%
Douglas	922	0.4%
Ferry	516	0.3%
Franklin	2,561	1.2%
Garfield	52	0.0%
Grant	3,876	1.9%
Grays Harbor	4,023	2.0%
Island	1,351	0.7%
Jefferson	960	0.5%
King	47,186	22.9%
Kitsap	6,042	2.9%
Kittitas	918	0.4%
Klickitat	941	0.5%
Lewis	3,456	1.7%
Lincoln	305	0.1%
Mason	2,027	1.0%
Okanogan	2,365	1.1%
Pacific	1,084	0.5%
Pend Oreille	769	0.4%
Pierce	24,433	11.9%
San Juan	178	0.1%
Skagit	4,319	2.1%
Skamania	399	0.2%
Snohomish	16,384	7.9%
Spokane	19,998	9.7%
Stevens	1,911	0.9%
Thurston	5,700	2.8%
Wahkiakum	68	0.0%
Walla Walla	2,149	1.0%
Whatcom	6,803	3.3%
Whitman	865	0.4%
Yakima	12,753	6.2%
State Total	206,112	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Error Rate FFY 1982 to FFY 2003

Source: ESA - Quality Assurance

Federal FY	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Tolerance ¹	Difference ²
1990	9.7	10.1	10.8	0.7
1991	10.8	11.2	10.3	-0.9
1992	10.9	11.7	10.7	-1.0
1993	8.2	9.3	10.8	1.5
1994	8.9	9.7	10.3	0.6
1995	8.3	8.5	9.7	1.2
1996	10.4	11.3	9.2	-2.1
1997	14.0	14.6	9.8	-4.8
1998	14.1	15.6	10.7	-4.9
1999	7.6	8.6	9.9	1.3
2000	7.2	8.2	8.9	0.7
2001	8.1	8.5	8.7	0.2
2002	7.8	8.2	8.3	0.1

Note: Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2003 data is not yet available.

¹ The tolerance level is a federally determined threshold which States may be sanctioned for exceeding.

² The difference is calculated by subtracting the Official State Error Rate from the federally determined tolerance level. Positive numbers mean that the State's Official Error Rate is below tolerance and is not subject to sanction status. Negative numbers mean that the State's Official Error Rate is above tolerance and the state is subject to sanction status.

Information about the Basic Food Program Error Rate:

Each month, a number of Basic Food cases are randomly selected for federal quality control review. The findings on all cases are reported monthly to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), part of the US Department of Agriculture, which administers the Food Stamp Program. After 12 months of reviews are reported, the data collected is considered statistically valid. These findings, along with a regression rate (based on federal differences and the number of completions) determined by FNS, comprise the state's official error rate. The error rates of all states are used to determine the national payment error rate.

The state's payment error rate is compared to the national error rate and is used to determine if the state is in sanction status or is eligible for bonus monies as either one of the best in the nation or one of the most improved. A state will be in sanction status if it exceeds the federal requirement for at least 2 consecutive years.

Determining sanctions is a two-step process. First, the lower boundary of the state's error rate at 95% confidence interval is determined and compared to 105% of the national payment error rate. (Example: An error rate of 8.5% may have a tolerance level of +/- .5%. This means that there is a 95% chance that the error rate falls between 8% and 9%. The lower boundary of 8% is compared to 105% of the federal rate. If the federal error rate is 7.75%, the rate used would be 7.75 x 1.05, or 8.1375%. In this example, the state's lower boundary error rate of 8% is less than 105% of the federal error rate, or 8.1375%, so there is no sanction.) If the state's lower boundary is above the adjusted federal rate, then the second step, determining the sanction amount, is computed. To compute this, determine the difference between the state's error rate and 6%. (This figure of 6% is constant.) Multiply that difference by the value of all allotments issued during the federal fiscal year, and multiply this by 10%. That is the amount of the potential sanction for one year.

It is up to the USDA Secretary to determine if all or most of a sanction amount will be waived. If not waived, the Secretary can determine how much of that amount will be used for reinvesting in payment accuracy activities and how much will be "at risk", or eligible to be repaid to FNS if the state is in sanction for a second consecutive year.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (427,314)		All Adults (238,618)		All Children (188,696)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Gender						
Female	241,358	56.5%	148,007	62.0%	93,351	49.5%
Male	185,949	43.5%	90,604	38.0%	95,345	50.5%
Unknown	7	0.0%	7	0.0%		
Race						
White	267,486	62.6%	163,346	68.5%	104,140	55.2%
Hispanic	57,709	13.5%	20,254	8.5%	37,455	19.8%
Black	38,475	9.0%	19,890	8.3%	18,585	9.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	20,377	4.8%	13,692	5.7%	6,685	3.5%
Native American	14,637	3.4%	8,479	3.6%	6,158	3.3%
Unknown	28,630	6.7%	12,957	5.4%	15,673	8.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	39,102	9.2%	26,274	11.0%	N/A	N/A
Married	82,744	19.4%	53,710	22.5%	N/A	N/A
Never Married	145,494	34.0%	94,972	39.8%	N/A	N/A
Divorced	69,293	16.2%	48,952	20.5%	N/A	N/A
Widow	14,404	3.4%	11,831	5.0%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	3,930	0.9%	2,879	1.2%	N/A	N/A
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	386,842	90.5%	209,319	87.7%	177,523	94.1%
Resident Alien	39,684	9.3%	28,774	12.1%	10,910	5.8%
U.S. National	786	0.2%	524	0.2%	262	0.1%
Unknown	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	182,083	42.6%	0	0.0%	182,083	96.5%
17 Years Old	6,613	1.5%	0	0.0%	6,613	3.5%
18 Years Old	6,031	1.4%	6,031	2.5%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	10,614	2.5%	10,614	4.4%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	53,548	12.5%	53,548	22.4%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	55,175	12.9%	55,175	23.1%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	49,185	11.5%	49,185	20.6%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	19,802	4.6%	19,802	8.3%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	9,475	2.2%	9,475	4.0%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	9,652	2.3%	9,652	4.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	25,136	5.9%	25,136	10.5%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.9 Years Old		N/A		7.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A		7.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	41.4 Years Old		41.4 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	39.0 Years Old		39.0 Years Old		N/A	

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (427,314)		All Adults (238,618)		All Children (188,696)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Client Type						
Adult	238,618	55.8%	238,618	100.0%	0	0.0%
Child	188,696	44.2%	0	0.0%	188,696	100.0%
Limited in English¹	92,624	21.7%	31,861	13.4%	37,002	19.6%
DSHS Region						
Region 1	112,494	26.3%	38,835	16.3%	34,452	18.3%
Region 2	81,712	19.1%	23,150	9.7%	29,330	15.5%
Region 3	89,131	20.9%	30,329	12.7%	25,492	13.5%
Region 4	123,692	28.9%	45,501	19.1%	34,251	18.2%
Region 5	94,419	22.1%	31,297	13.1%	27,800	14.7%
Region 6	155,130	36.3%	69,508	29.1%	37,372	19.8%

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (31,772) Percent	
Gender		
Female	19,580	61.6%
Male	12,187	38.4%
Unknown	5	0.0%
Race		
White	22,507	70.8%
Hispanic	1,253	3.9%
Black	2,297	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	20,377	3.025%
Native American	913	2.9%
Unknown	1,777	5.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	4,064	12.8%
Married	120	0.4%
Never Married	13,269	41.8%
Divorced	8,590	27.0%
Widow	4,324	13.6%
Unknown	1,405	4.4%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	27,945	88.0%
Resident Alien	3,761	11.8%
U.S. National	66	0.2%
Limited in English ¹	5,084	16.0%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	69	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	294	0.9%
21 – 29 Years Old	2,577	8.1%
30 – 39 Years Old	3,682	11.6%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,391	20.1%
50 – 55 Years Old	4,508	14.2%
56 – 59 Years Old	2,736	8.6%
60 – 64 Years Old	2,893	9.1%
65+ Years Old	8,622	27.1%
Mean Age of Clients	53.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Clients	53.0 Years Old	

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Basic Food Program

Child Care

The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) was created in July 2001 to consolidate state child care responsibilities and improve the overall administration and quality of the state's child care programs. DCCEL is responsible for establishing Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policy and procedures, licensing child care centers and family home providers, and for the overall integrity of Washington State's child care programs. Two major child care programs previously run by the Children's Administration, Seasonal and Homeless child care, were moved from Children's to the newly formed division in July 2001.

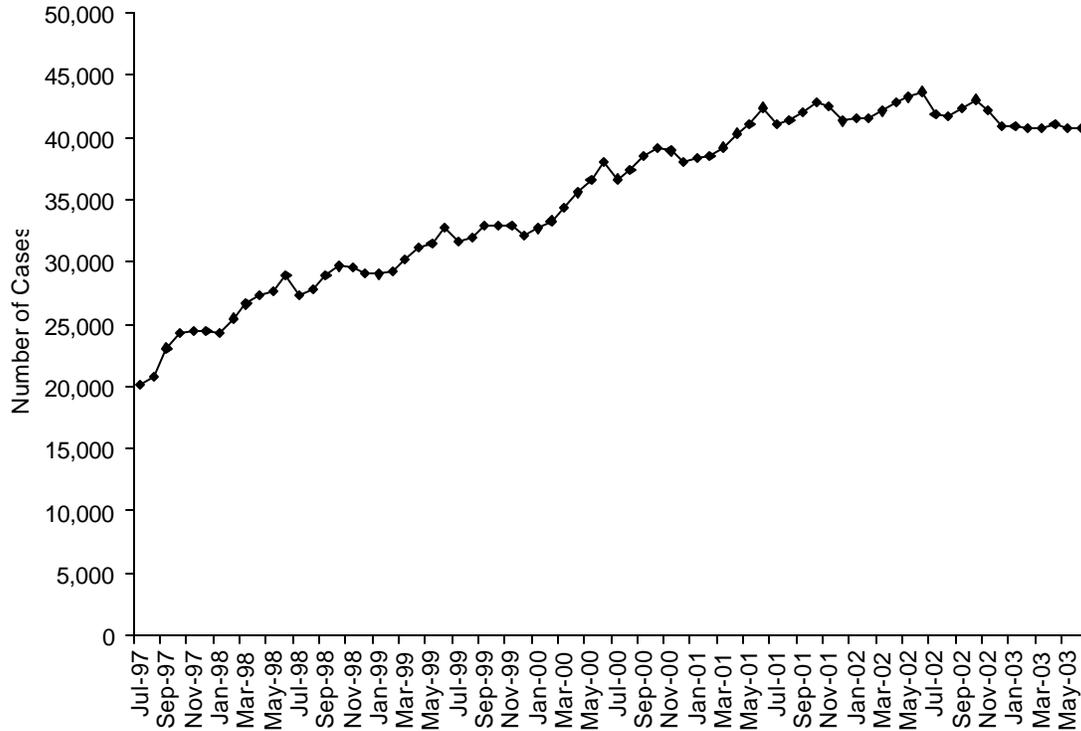
Highlights:

- After years of growth, **the average number of households served per month in Working Connections Child Care declined slightly from 42,137 in SFY 2002 to 41,393 in SFY 2003.** The average number of children served per month declined from 71,890 in SFY 2002 to 70,676 in SFY 2003.
- **The percent of households served by Working Connections Child Care that are not receiving TANF benefits remained stable at 80% in SFY 2003.**
- The percent of children served by Working Connections Child Care that are cared for in a setting exempt from licensing regulations has declined steadily, **hitting a new low of 27% for non-TANF children and 25% for TANF children in June 2003.** The percent of WCCC TANF children served in exempt settings has fallen from a high of 47% in SFY 1999 to 31% SFY 2003.
- **Center care is the most commonly used type** of care for children in Working Connections Child Care, being used by 46% of TANF children and 41% of non-TANF children. **Overall, 42% of children in SFY 2003 were in center care, unchanged from SFY 2002.**
- **Just over a third (36%) of infants and school-age children are being cared for either in their own home or in the home of a relative (exempt settings).**
- **Almost half (48%) of all preschool age children in subsidized child care attended a child care center.**
- **The number of children served in the Homeless program decreased from 4,159 children in SFY 1999 to 1,479 children in SFY 2003.**
- **The average monthly number of children served in the Seasonal Child Care program decreased to 1,456 children in SFY 2003, compared to 1,844 in SY 2002.**

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases SFY 1998 to SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment History



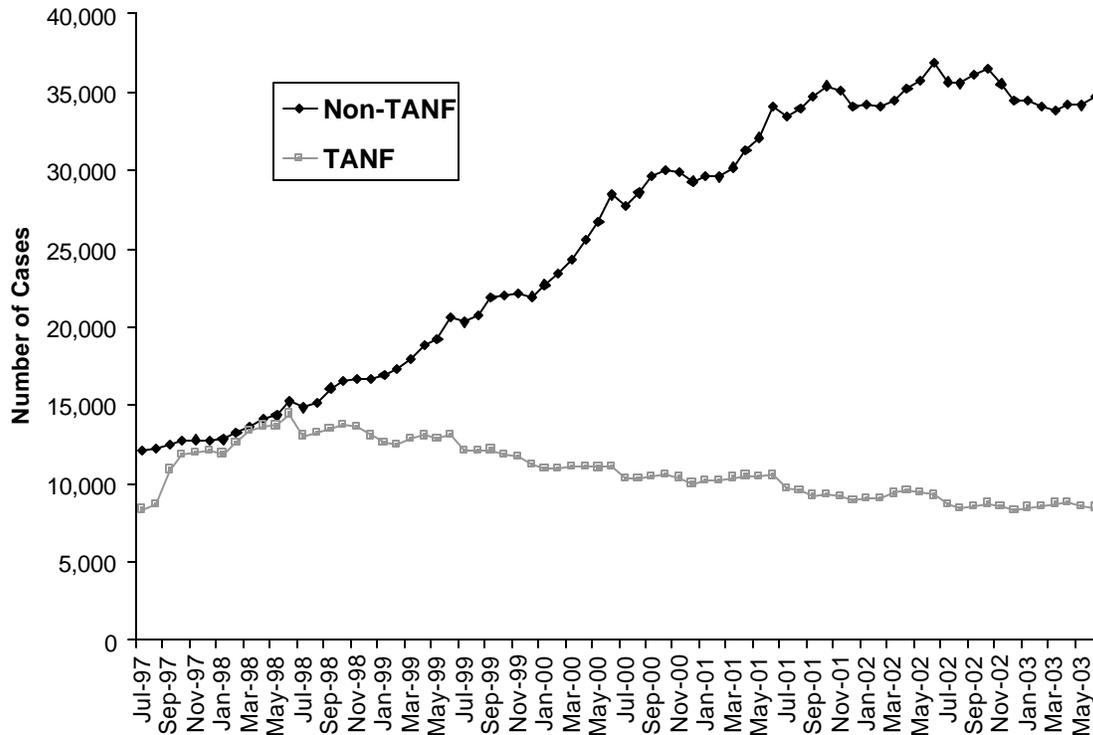
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003
July	20,166	27,342	31,597	36,634	41,077	41,815
August	20,752	27,821	31,936	37,385	41,407	41,655
September	23,080	28,940	32,893	38,453	41,948	42,370
October	24,299	29,635	32,907	39,135	42,776	43,028
November	24,489	29,601	32,898	38,904	42,443	42,127
December	24,491	29,085	32,126	37,964	41,278	40,820
January	24,334	28,991	32,665	38,381	41,472	40,912
February	25,453	29,198	33,287	38,448	41,482	40,761
March	26,609	30,227	34,290	39,195	42,086	40,692
April	27,334	31,162	35,548	40,320	42,836	41,020
May	27,599	31,500	36,596	40,996	43,198	40,770
June	28,928	32,715	37,942	42,375	43,644	40,746
Monthly Avg.	24,795	29,685	33,724	39,016	42,137	41,393

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields.

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases by TANF Status, SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



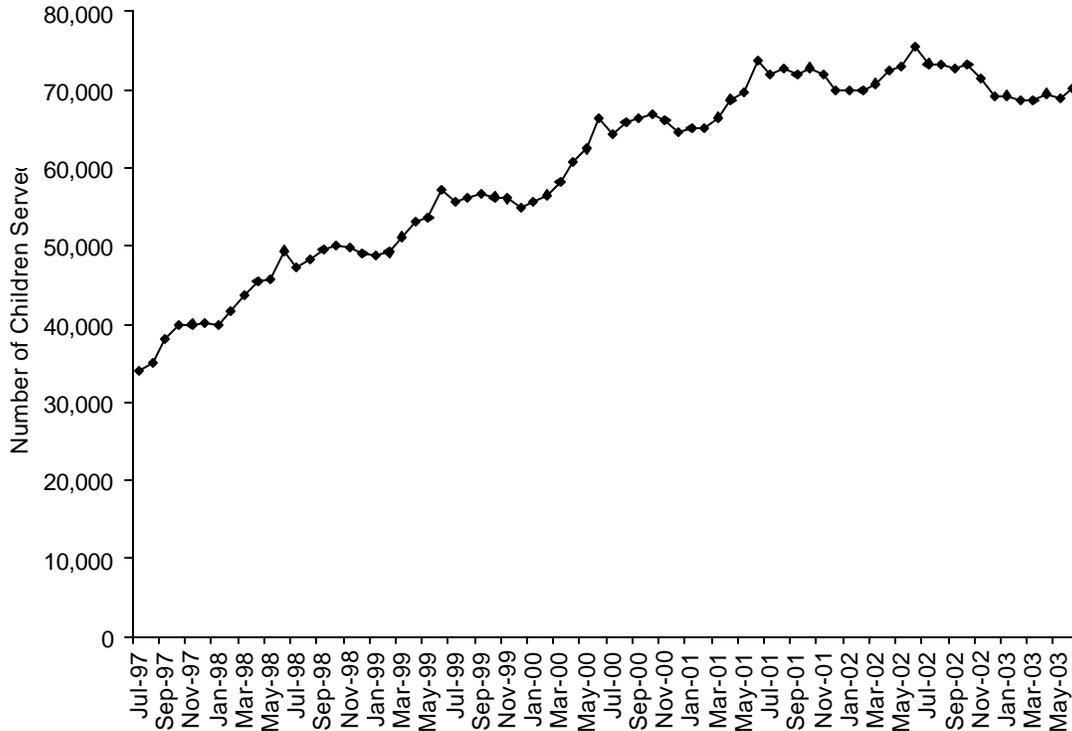
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	41,815	8,675	19.6%	35,662	80.4%
August	41,655	8,473	19.2%	35,566	80.8%
September	42,370	8,587	19.2%	36,084	80.8%
October	43,028	8,747	19.3%	36,468	80.7%
November	42,127	8,583	19.5%	35,536	80.5%
December	40,820	8,299	19.4%	34,468	80.6%
January	40,912	8,490	19.8%	34,437	80.2%
February	40,761	8,604	20.1%	34,096	79.9%
March	40,692	8,737	20.5%	33,886	79.5%
April	41,020	8,793	20.4%	34,249	79.6%
May	40,770	8,541	20.0%	34,168	80.0%
June	40,746	8,483	19.6%	34,693	80.4%
Avg. Mo.	41,393	8,584	19.7%	34,943	80.3%

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields. The sum of TANF and non-TANF cases will be greater than the total number of cases because some cases may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF cases.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care SFY 1998 to SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



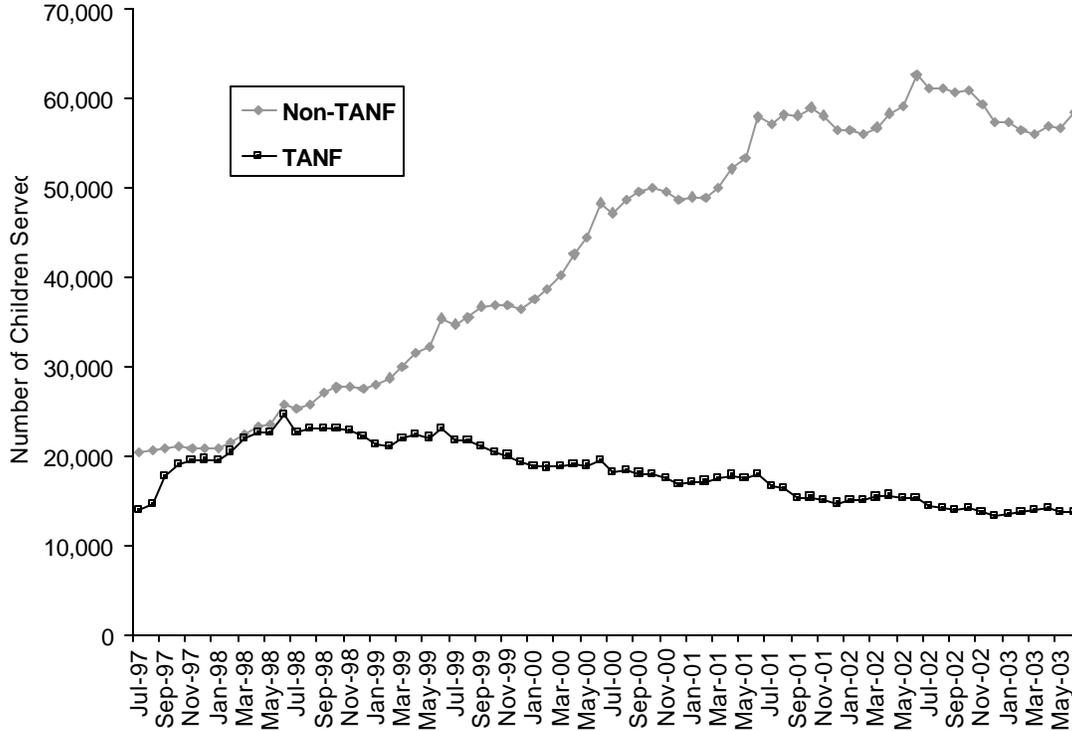
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003
July	33,942	47,167	55,583	64,343	72,021	73,328
August	35,063	48,225	56,164	65,768	72,808	73,165
September	38,119	49,455	56,653	66,264	71,891	72,691
October	39,777	50,121	56,302	66,830	72,823	73,266
November	39,980	49,898	56,053	66,160	71,884	71,528
December	40,039	49,082	54,839	64,605	69,847	69,145
January	39,892	48,709	55,626	65,084	69,935	69,278
February	41,656	49,165	56,542	65,070	69,847	68,674
March	43,779	51,199	58,264	66,485	70,801	68,544
April	45,388	53,147	60,775	68,759	72,401	69,513
May	45,722	53,612	62,431	69,679	72,944	68,894
June	49,392	57,266	66,266	73,732	75,481	70,089
Avg. Mo.	41,062	50,587	57,598	66,898	71,890	70,676

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care, by TANF Status SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



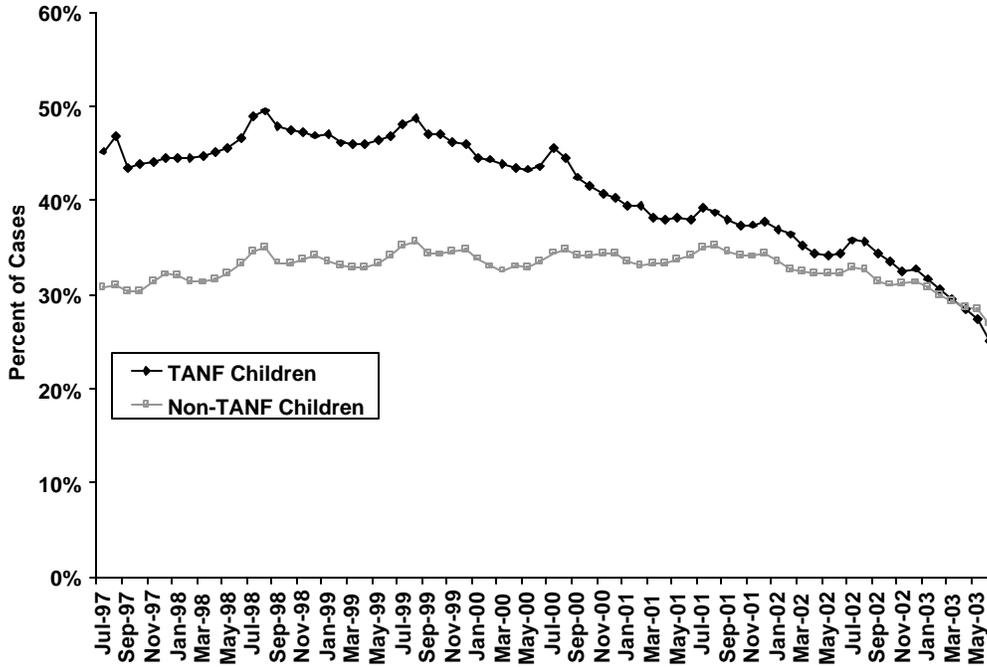
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	73,328	14,398	19.0%	61,227	81.0%
August	73,165	14,201	18.8%	61,165	81.2%
September	72,691	13,918	18.6%	60,745	81.4%
October	73,266	14,094	18.8%	61,010	81.2%
November	71,528	13,736	18.8%	59,376	81.2%
December	69,145	13,335	18.9%	57,357	81.1%
January	69,278	13,563	19.1%	57,329	80.9%
February	68,674	13,643	19.4%	56,509	80.6%
March	68,544	13,878	19.8%	56,073	80.2%
April	69,513	14,105	19.8%	56,995	80.2%
May	68,894	13,648	19.4%	56,743	80.6%
June	70,089	13,667	18.9%	58,578	81.1%
Avg. Mo.	70,676	13,849	19.1%	58,592	80.9%

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field. The sum of TANF and non-TANF children will be greater than the total number of children because some children may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF children.

Child Care

Percent of Children in Working Connections Child Care in Exempt Care by TANF Status, SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



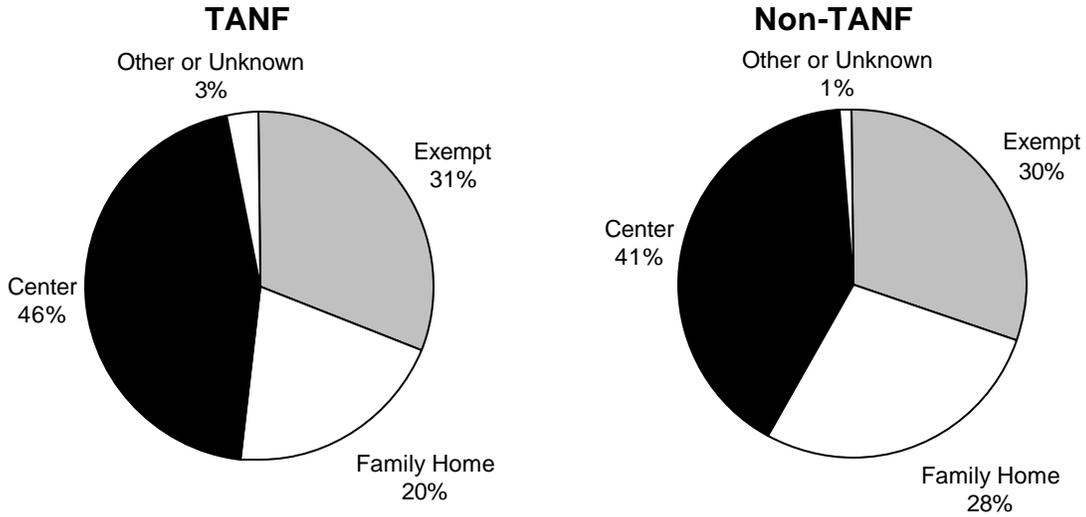
	TANF		Non- TANF	
	Number Children Exempt	% Children Exempt	Number Children Exempt	% Children Exempt
July	5,102	35%	20,111	33%
August	5,010	35%	19,997	33%
September	4,747	34%	19,042	31%
October	4,678	33%	18,951	31%
November	4,426	32%	18,475	31%
December	4,332	32%	17,957	31%
January	4,263	31%	17,614	31%
February	4,143	30%	16,917	30%
March	4,077	29%	16,395	29%
April	3,970	28%	16,350	29%
May	3,708	27%	16,117	28%
June	3,379	25%	15,706	27%
Avg. Mo.	4,320	31%	17,803	30%

Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

Child Care

Percent of Children Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type and TANF Status, SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



	TANF				Non-TANF			
	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other ¹	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other ¹
July	5,102	2,817	6,044	435	20,111	16,679	23,566	871
August	5,010	2,739	6,051	401	19,997	16,653	23,660	855
September	4,747	2,806	5,852	513	19,042	16,966	23,933	804
October	4,678	2,777	6,185	454	18,951	16,956	24,506	597
November	4,426	2,760	6,183	367	18,475	16,074	24,329	498
December	4,332	2,741	5,887	375	17,957	15,149	23,802	449
January	4,263	2,854	6,039	407	17,614	15,373	23,810	532
February	4,143	2,861	6,267	372	16,917	15,384	23,721	487
March	4,077	2,805	6,570	426	16,395	15,405	23,709	564
April	3,970	2,950	6,731	454	16,350	16,086	23,910	649
May	3,708	2,948	6,584	408	16,117	16,055	23,989	582
June	3,379	2,963	6,825	500	15,706	17,127	24,891	854
Mo. Avg.	4,320	2,835	6,268	426	17,803	16,159	23,986	645
Mo. Pct.	31%	20%	46%	3%	30%	28%	41%	1%

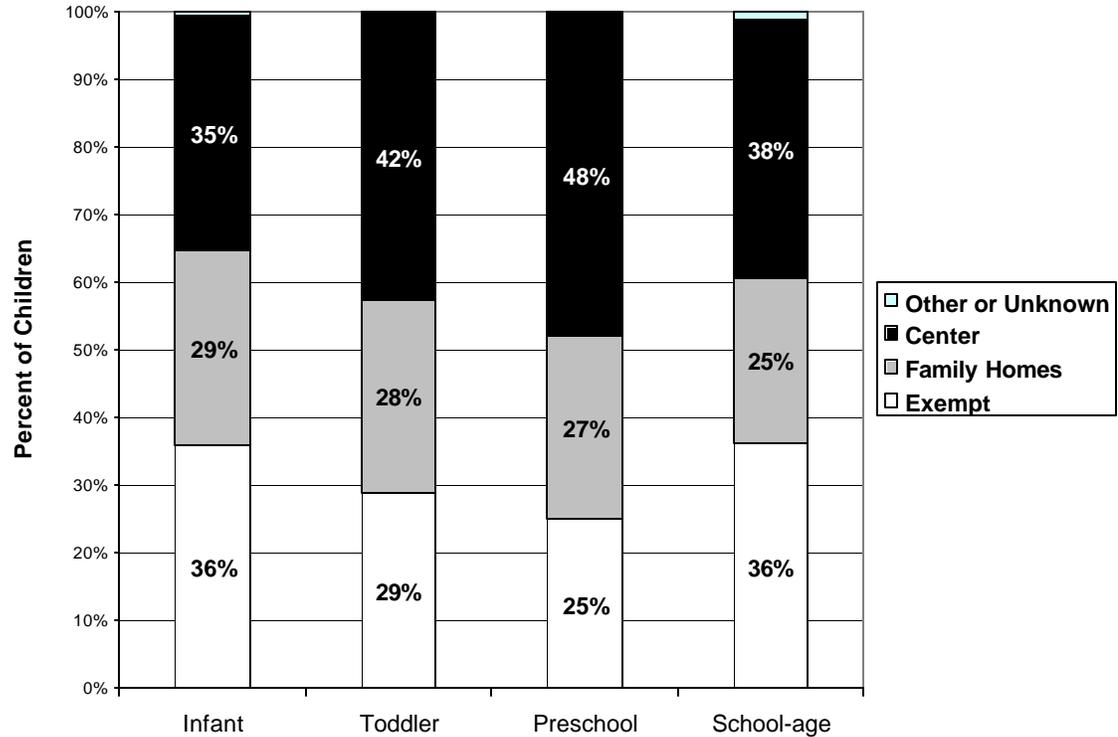
Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

¹ Other or Unknown are either summer camps exempt from licensing but not in home or relative care or coded licensed care but not clearly identified as a center or family home.

Child Care

Average Number/Percent of Children Served in Working Connections Child Care Per Month By Facility Type and Age of Child, SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



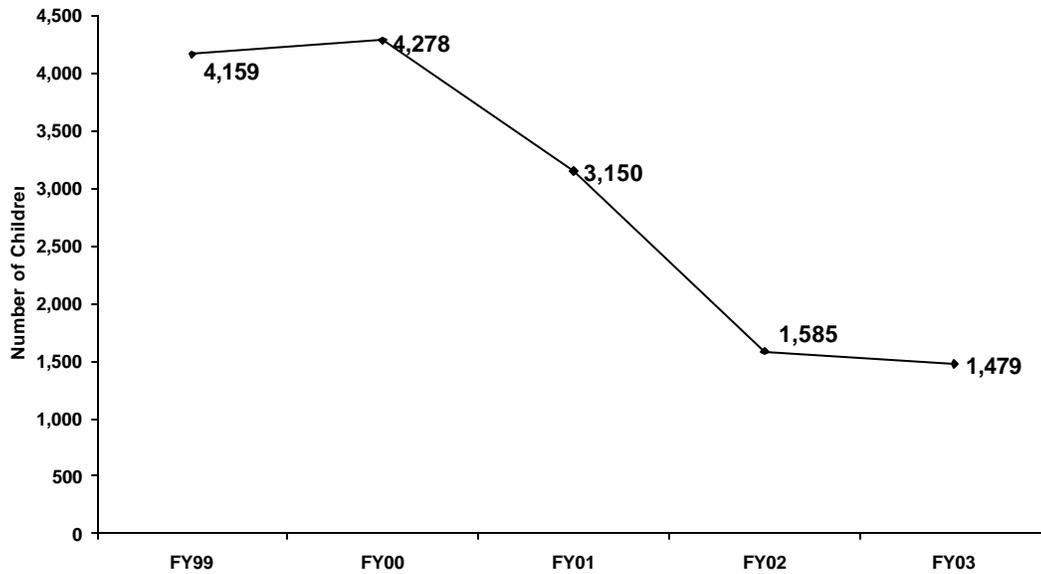
	Infant		Toddler		Pre-School		School-Age	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exempt	1,626	36%	3,397	29%	6,084	25%	10,826	36%
Family Home	1,311	29%	3,338	28%	6,603	27%	7,364	25%
Center	1,576	35%	4,977	42%	11,661	48%	11,438	38%
Other or Unknown	22	trace	35	trace	71	trace	347	1%
Total	4,535	100%	11,747	100%	24,419	100%	29,975	100%

Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Homeless Child Care Program By State Fiscal Year

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

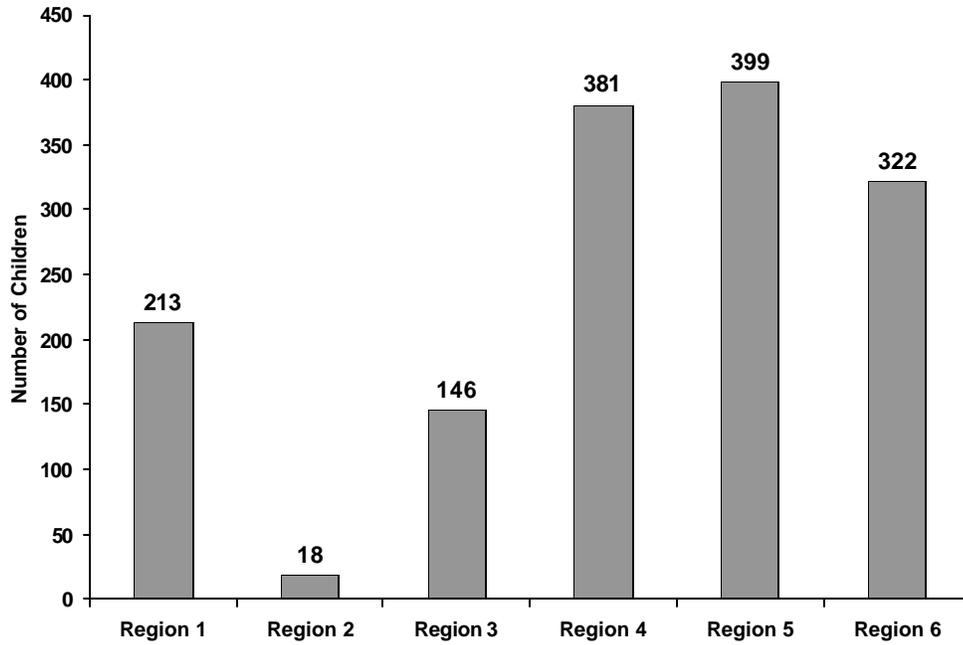


Note: The decrease in number of children served beginning in SFY 2000 corresponds to changes in Working Connections Child Care that made more homeless families eligible for subsidized child care through the Working Connections Child Care Program. The Homeless Child Care Program is being redesigned for SFY 2005 to respond to unmet needs of the remaining homeless families. The Homeless Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Homeless Child Care Program in SFY 2003, by DSHS Region

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

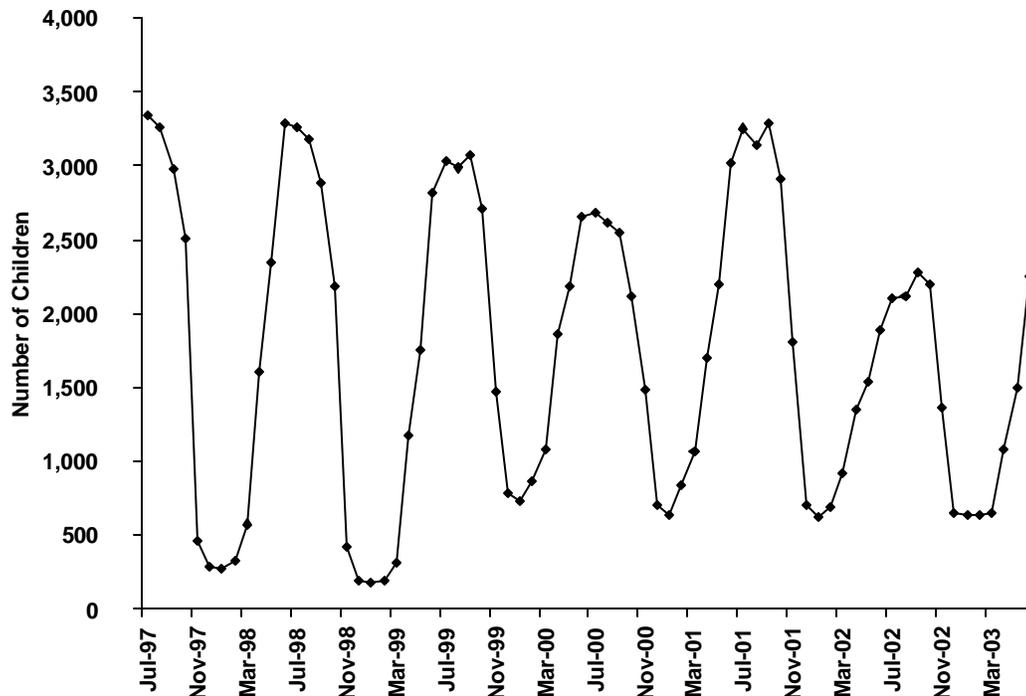


Note: The distribution of funds and usage is highest in the Regions with high urban populations and corresponds to the availability of serves rather than necessarily reflecting the need for service. The Homeless Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Seasonal Child Care Program by Month, SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



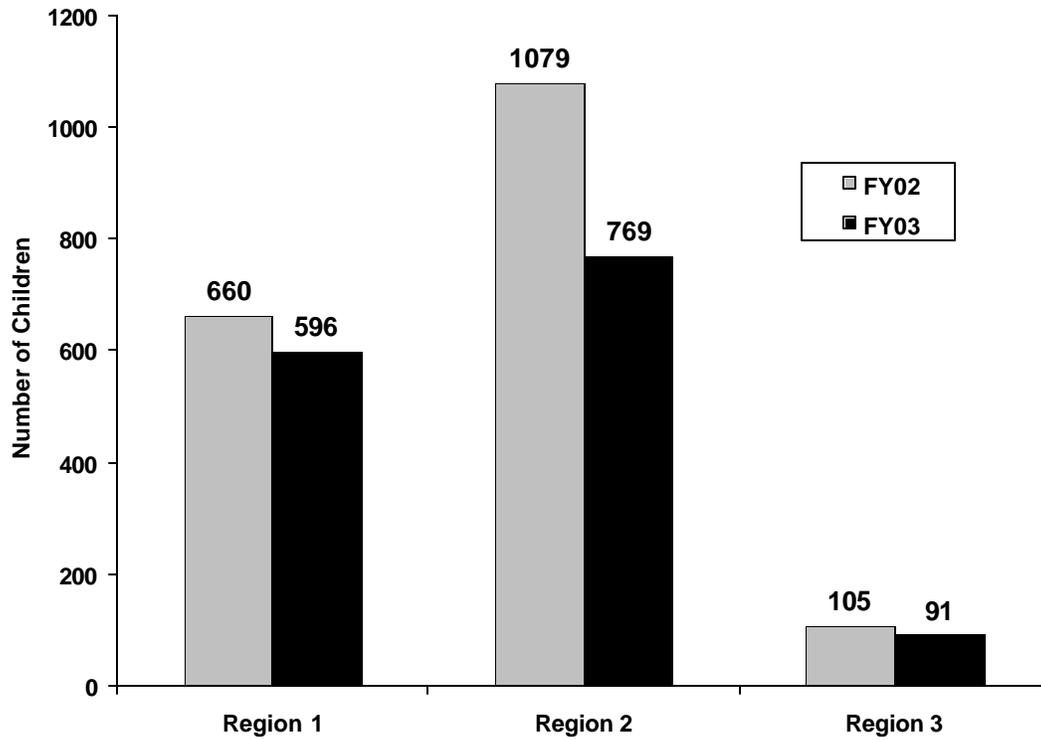
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003
July	3,337	3,267	3,033	2,683	3,254	2,098
August	3,258	3,174	2,985	2,620	3,145	2,117
September	2,978	2,885	3,069	2,545	3,291	2,275
October	2,508	2,179	2,712	2,110	2,905	2,200
November	462	416	1,476	1,486	1,802	1,363
December	280	192	782	701	706	650
January	275	175	734	636	627	639
February	325	187	870	841	689	643
March	576	309	1,085	1,069	924	645
April	1,604	1,171	1,865	1,699	1,350	1,086
May	2,340	1,751	2,184	2,201	1,542	1,502
June	3,287	2,819	2,653	3,017	1,893	2,255
Avg. Mo.	1,769	1,544	1,954	1,801	1,844	1,456

Note: The cyclical flux corresponds to seasonal crop growth and harvest. In FY'00 program use in the winter increased and has remained constant due to the availability of more year-round work (packing houses, pruning) and program changes. In July 2001 the Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration. Starting in FY02 families were referred to Working Connections Child Care if they met the eligibility rules for both the Seasonal and WCCC child care subsidy programs. Contractors also were monitored to stay within their budgeted funds for the fiscal year, leading some contractors to limit services.

Child Care

Average Number of Children Served per Month in Seasonal Child Care Program by DSHS Region SFY 2002 – SFY 2003

Source: SSPS Payment File



Note: The distribution of children served by DSHS Region in the Seasonal Child Care Program corresponds to the breadth and length of agricultural work and the amount of funds allocated to the Region. DSHS Regions 4,5, and 6 did not have children served in the Seasonal Child Care Program. The Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001.

Child Support

Child Support

This section describes the child support caseload. Three types of cases make up the Title IV-D child support cases:

- **Current Assistance** (individuals receiving TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)
- **Former Assistance** (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care) and
- **Never Assistance** (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care. Medicaid, child care only and State Only Foster Care are Never Assistance cases.)

The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 awards incentives to states' child support programs based on their performance on five measures.

1. Paternity establishment
2. Order establishment
3. Current support collected
4. Cases paying toward arrears
5. Cost effectiveness.

The Child Support Incentive Scorecard shows DCS outcomes on the five measures over the past two federal fiscal years. Information is presented in federal fiscal years because that is the time frame used for awarding incentives earned by the state's child support program. For example, in FFY 2003, DCS earned \$12.9 million in incentives compared to \$12.8 million in FFY 2002.

Highlights:

- **The overall performance on the Incentive Scorecard was 90% in FFY 2003 compared to 88% in FFY 2002.**
- **Child support collections increased to \$634.2 million in SFY 2003, compared to \$628.2 in SFY 2002.**
- **Child support served an average of 408,300 children per month in SFY 2003.**
- **The average monthly Child Support IV-D caseload decreased slightly in SFY 2003 (308,760 cases), compared to SFY 2002 (311,128 cases) and SFY 2001 (322,168 cases). The drop in current assistance cases is responsible for this decline.**
- **Current Assistance cases numbered 47,330 in SFY 2003, compared to 49,049 in SFY 2002, a 4.0 percent decrease.**
- **The majority (86%) of non-custodial parents are male and 24-39 years old (54%).**

Child Support

Child Support Incentive Scorecard FFY 2002 and FFY 2003¹

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FFY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED (A)		MAXIMUM VALUE OF INCENTIVE (\$ IN MILLIONS) (B)	INCENTIVE PAYMENT (\$ IN MILLIONS) (A * B)	
		2002	2003	2002	2003		2002	2003
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	97%	98%	100%	100%	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.20
Order Establishment	80%	90%	90.6%	100%	100%	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.20
Current Support	80%	63%	63%	73%	73%	\$3.20	\$2.33	\$2.33
Arrears Cases Paying	80%	65%	67.9%	75%	78%	\$2.35	\$1.76	\$1.83
Cost Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$5.01	\$5.06	100%	100%	\$2.35	\$2.35	\$2.35
OVERALL SCORE				88%	90%	\$14.3	\$12.8	\$12.9

Child Support

Child Support Caseload and Collections July 2001 to June 2003

Source: Division of Child Support

	CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD				CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS		COLLECTIONS BY CASE TYPE		
	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASST ²	NEVER ASST ³	TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASST ²	NEVER ASST ³
SFY 01	52,756	180,719	88,693	322,168	\$605,215,474	\$633,395,098	\$45,151,579	\$279,323,458	\$280,740,437
JUL 01	49,692	172,703	89,455	311,850	\$ 49,913,138	\$57,998,478	\$ 3,606,111	\$ 22,635,318	\$23,672,586
AUG	48,611	173,529	89,457	311,597	\$ 53,057,105	\$53,725,639	\$ 3,900,481	\$ 24,494,034	\$ 24,663,318
SEPT	49,668	172,275	89,755	311,698	\$ 48,552,816	\$53,648,221	\$ 3,330,228	\$ 22,400,543	\$ 22,822,629
OCT	48,925	173,577	90,337	312,839	\$ 52,718,518	\$56,776,082	\$ 3,782,119	\$ 24,099,674	\$ 24,837,455
NOV	49,856	172,608	90,607	313,071	\$ 49,257,319	\$51,801,460	\$ 3,369,564	\$ 21,755,972	\$ 24,132,509
DEC	50,490	171,693	90,793	312,976	\$ 47,876,410	\$57,725,095	\$ 3,347,172	\$ 21,049,664	\$ 23,480,345
JAN 02	50,858	171,613	91,572	314,043	\$ 50,632,747	\$55,044,462	\$ 3,573,007	\$ 22,240,920	\$ 24,819,556
FEB	50,198	172,012	92,079	314,289	\$ 46,919,867	\$53,099,757	\$ 3,308,694	\$ 20,329,854	\$ 23,282,066
MAR	50,218	169,908	92,333	312,459	\$ 57,891,994	\$62,673,631	\$ 4,687,382	\$ 26,904,443	\$ 26,300,961
APR	48,220	168,716	92,275	309,211	\$ 56,498,103	\$62,986,496	\$ 4,339,099	\$ 26,117,922	\$ 26,041,737
MAY	46,866	166,950	92,214	306,030	\$ 56,567,341	\$63,741,588	\$ 4,013,780	\$ 26,212,741	\$ 26,340,836
JUNE	44,987	166,346	92,139	303,472	\$ 58,305,985	\$66,944,872	\$ 4,300,547	\$ 27,607,619	\$ 26,398,215
SFY 02	49,049	170,994	91,085	311,128	\$628,199,342	\$696,165,781	\$45,558,184	\$285,848,705	\$296,792,212
JUL 02	46,463	166,458	92,752	304,673	\$52,347,852	\$63,534,307	\$3,479,526	\$23,397,541	\$25,470,785
AUG	45,612	166,324	92,629	304,565	\$51,143,599	\$58,997,012	\$3,394,571	\$22,712,163	\$25,036,865
SEPT	46,389	165,852	93,051	305,292	\$49,276,482	\$59,036,839	\$3,197,714	\$21,633,368	\$24,445,400
OCT	45,956	166,813	93,421	306,190	\$53,280,255	\$62,456,244	\$3,499,514	\$23,617,912	\$26,162,830
NOV	46,531	166,559	93,722	306,812	\$47,029,575	\$57,022,856	\$3,050,209	\$20,386,020	\$23,593,347
DEC	46,506	166,724	93,995	307,225	\$52,420,665	\$63,579,086	\$3,431,378	\$22,822,420	\$26,166,867
JAN 03	47,982	166,065	94,421	308,468	\$49,385,791	\$60,616,647	\$3,173,326	\$21,319,700	\$24,892,765
FEB	48,547	166,606	95,252	310,405	\$50,353,470	\$58,529,014	\$3,526,868	\$21,909,196	\$24,917,407
MAR	49,440	166,295	95,935	311,670	\$58,235,465	\$68,736,305	\$4,637,885	\$26,329,644	\$27,267,936
APR	48,635	167,586	96,618	312,839	\$57,232,162	\$68,943,474	\$4,079,263	\$25,683,823	\$27,469,076
MAY	48,971	167,652	96,752	313,375	\$55,802,543	\$69,682,483	\$3,867,983	\$25,027,433	\$26,907,127
JUNE	47,925	168,728	96,953	313,606	\$57,732,429	\$73,155,512	\$3,999,737	\$26,222,436	\$27,510,257
SFY 03	47,330	166,805	94,625	308,760	\$634,240,288	\$764,289,779	\$43,337,974	\$281,061,653	\$309,840,661

Note: Case counts are unduplicated

¹ TANF/Foster Care or Current Assistance (TANF or Title IV -E Foster Care)

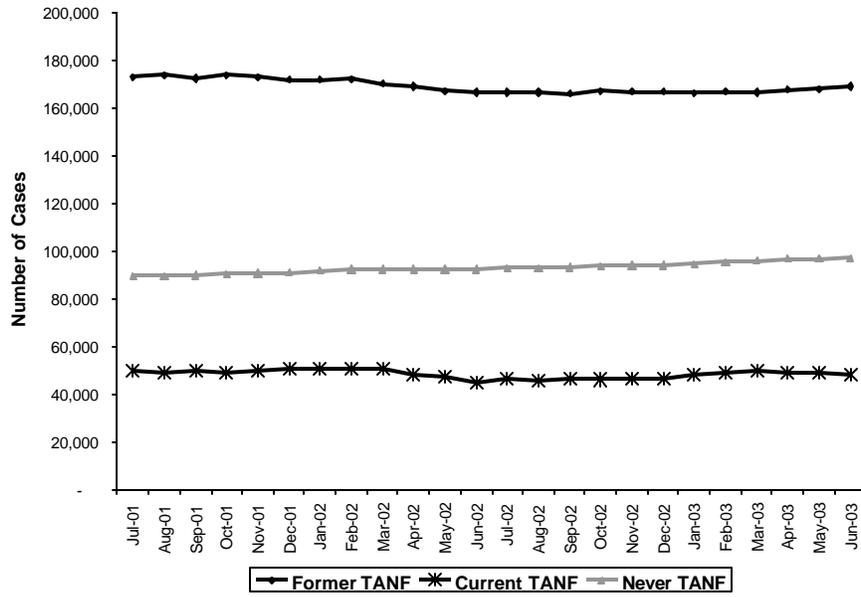
² Former Assistance (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV -E Foster Care); and

³ Never Assistance (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV -E. Medicaid only, child care only and State Only Foster Care are considered Never Assistance). Payment Service Only and medical and subrogated debt cases are excluded from Title IV-D cases.

Child Support

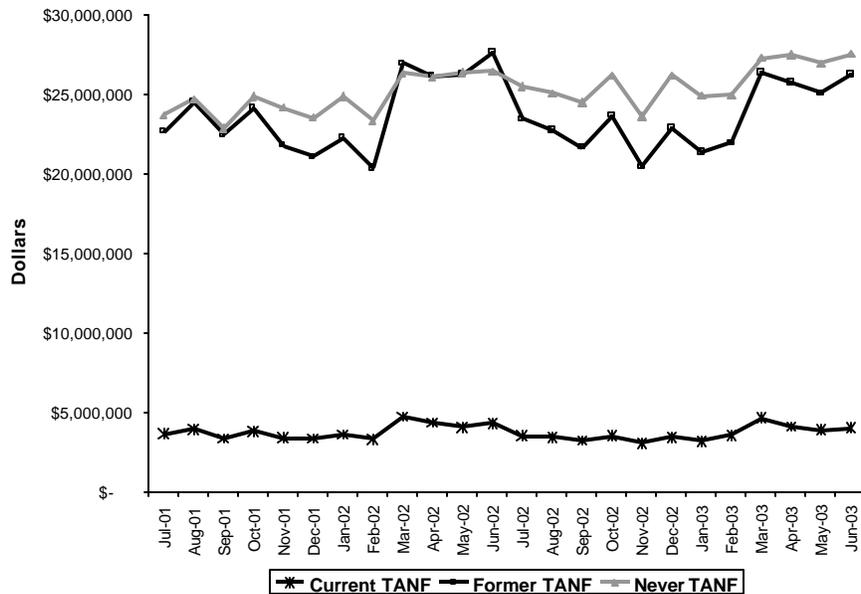
Child Support Caseload by Type July 2001 to June 2003

Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support Collections by Case Type July 2001 to June 2003

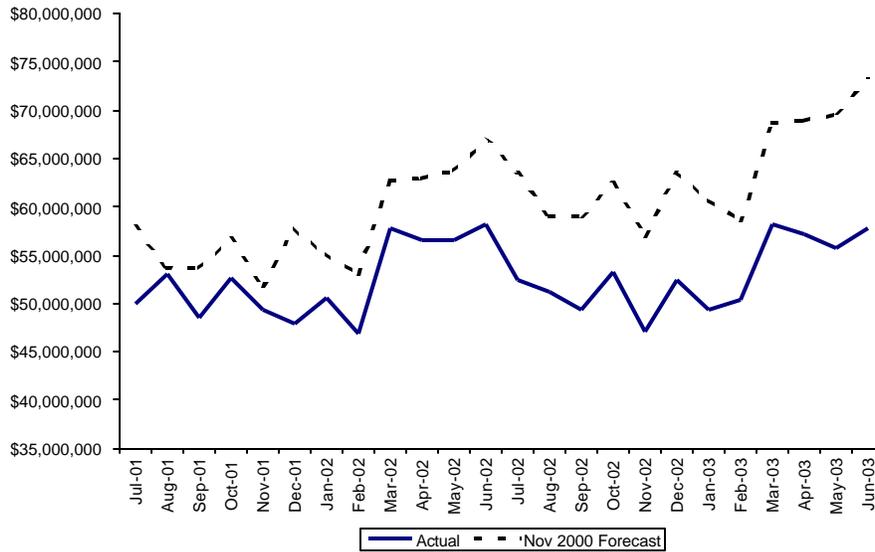
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

Child Support Collections Actual and Projected – July 2001 to June 2003

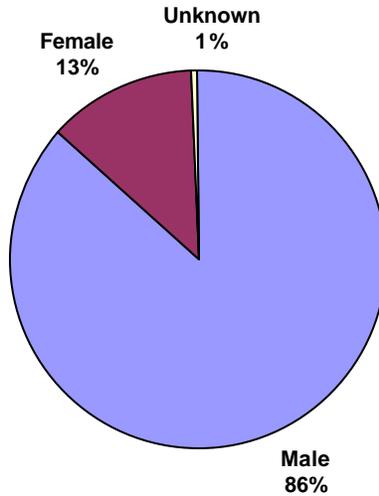
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

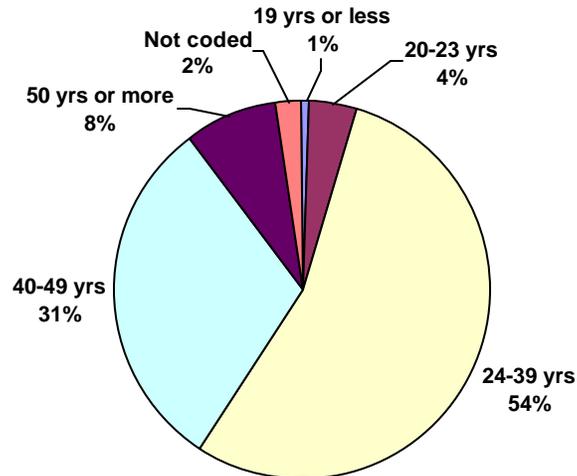
Non-Custodial Parents by Gender, August 2003 (N=316,063)

Source: Division of Child Support



Non-Custodial Parents by Age, August 2003 (N=316,063)

Source: Division of Child Support



Note: The non-custodial parent is the parent (mother, father, or reputed father) who is now or eventually may be obligated under the law for the support of a child or children receiving services under the Title IV -D child support program.

General Assistance Program

General Assistance provides cash assistance to adults who cannot work and do not have dependent children. This section describes the General Assistance program separated into two main categories:

1. **General Assistance-Excluding GA-X (GA).** This category of General Assistance includes: Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).
2. **General Assistance-Expedited Medical Disability Only (GA-X).** The GA-X program supports clients pending applications for SSI, the federal Supplemental Security Income.

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Combined General Assistance caseload (including GA-X) decreased 2.3% in SFY 2003** (19,472 cases), from SFY 2002 (19,921 cases).
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2003 was \$308.41**, compared to \$308.10 in SFY 2002.
- **The average monthly GA-Excluding X caseload decreased 12.9% in SFY 2003** (9,747 cases), from SFY 2002 (11,188 cases).
- **The average monthly GA-X Only caseload increased 11.2% in SFY 2003** (9,724 cases), from SFY 2002 (8,746 cases).
- **In both SFY 2002 and SFY 2003, about 3% of the combined GA caseload transitioned to SSI each month.**
- **In June 2003, about 31.7% of GA-excluding X clients** were on assistance more than 12 consecutive months compared to **68.3% of GA-X only clients.**
- **Most GA-U only recipients are male (58.9%), and white (71.3%).** The median age for GA-U only recipients is 43 years.
- **Most GA-X only recipients are male (55.5%), and white (74.2%).** The median age for GA-X only recipients is 44 years.

General Assistance Program

Selected Combined General Assistance Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	19,921 (19,265 – 20,758)	19,472 (18,592 – 20,544)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	20,100 (19,448 – 20,937)	19,661 (18,582 – 20,544)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.9%	0.9%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	2,228,174	2,257,121
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$308.10 (\$305.48 - \$310.79)	\$308.41 (\$305.48 - \$309.80)

¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

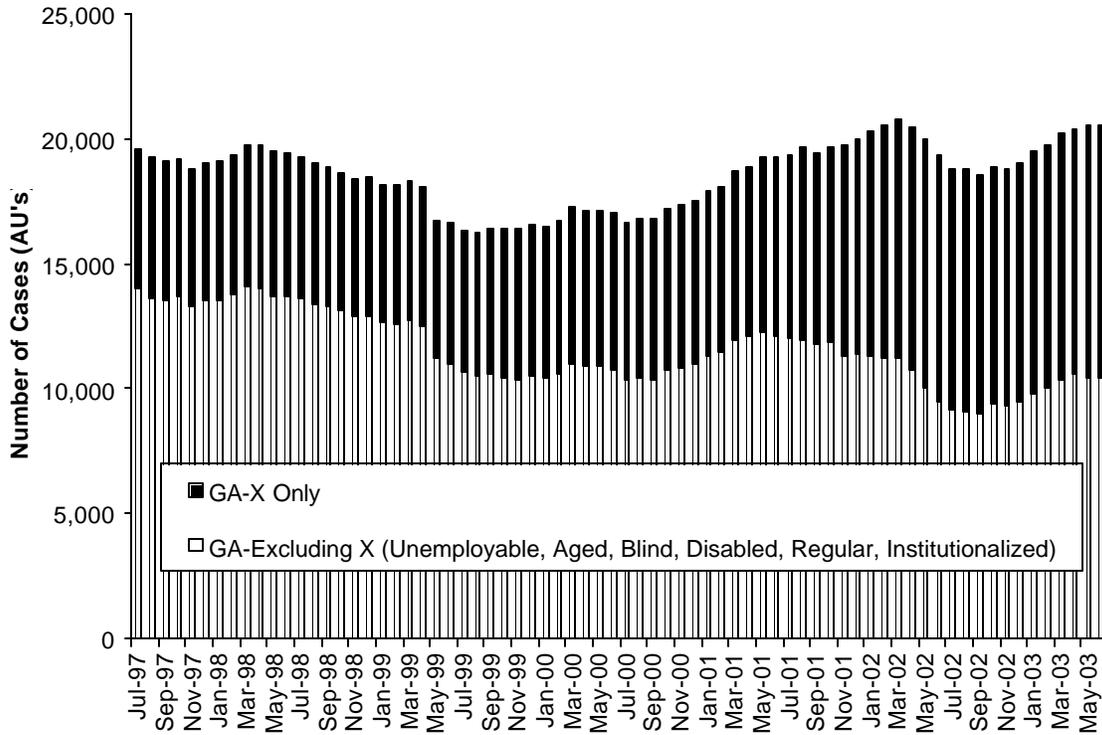
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	18,803	18,981	\$5,825,174.16	\$2,294,396.96	\$309.80
August	18,781	18,955	\$5,809,896.62	\$2,892,829.58	\$309.35
September	18,582	18,755	\$5,743,646.87	\$2,307,189.08	\$309.10
October	18,832	19,015	\$5,783,281.71	\$2,450,586.14	\$307.10
November	18,816	18,998	\$5,817,998.46	\$2,344,406.67	\$309.20
December	18,999	19,186	\$5,854,627.23	\$2,050,167.91	\$308.15
January	19,469	19,654	\$5,947,485.18	\$2,674,839.76	\$305.48
February	19,734	19,919	\$6,070,785.90	\$2,411,314.57	\$307.63
March	20,192	20,375	\$6,220,511.31	\$2,293,851.46	\$308.07
April	20,376	20,559	\$6,280,779.31	\$2,658,819.32	\$308.24
May	20,531	20,713	\$6,356,634.27	\$2,011,296.51	\$309.61
June	20,544	20,732	\$6,351,890.66	\$2,533,801.41	\$309.18
Mo. Avg	19,472	19,654	\$6,005,225.97	\$2,410,291.61	\$308.41

Note: The combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – Excluding X Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	11,188 (9,486 – 12,026)	9,747 (9,009 – 10,558)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	11,353 (9,658 – 12,184)	9,924 (9,176 – 10,736)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population Age 18 and Over	0.51%	0.44%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	2,228,174	2,257,121
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$297.90 (\$293.17 - \$300.96)	\$294.86 (\$289.85 - \$297.34)

¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

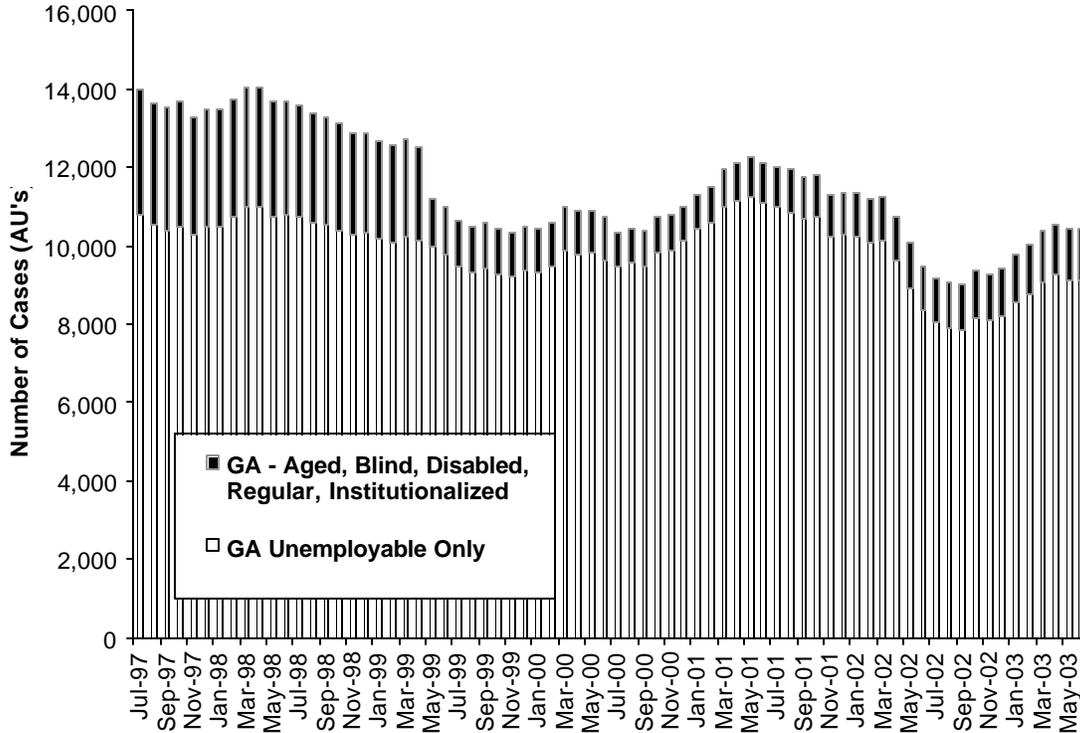
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The GA-Excluding X caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K). It does NOT include Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

GA-Excluding X Caseload, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	9,169	9,343	\$2,726,265.70	\$10,651.28	\$297.34
August	9,059	9,228	\$2,676,542.80	\$8,411.52	\$295.46
September	9,009	9,176	\$2,663,425.58	\$5,194.19	\$295.64
October	9,355	9,529	\$2,732,270.58	\$12,491.85	\$292.07
November	9,278	9,455	\$2,746,972.61	\$6,549.94	\$296.07
December	9,442	9,621	\$2,781,817.00	\$9,054.22	\$294.62
January	9,795	9,974	\$2,839,098.60	\$8,372.63	\$289.85
February	10,039	10,219	\$2,946,033.21	\$7,011.35	\$293.46
March	10,369	10,544	\$3,051,603.41	\$13,399.23	\$294.30
April	10,558	10,736	\$3,120,204.35	\$8,986.22	\$295.53
May	10,455	10,632	\$3,106,333.33	\$8,822.51	\$297.11
June	10,439	10,625	\$3,099,554.21	\$11,484.73	\$296.92
Mo. Avg.	9,747	9,924	\$3,131,049.19	\$9,202.47	\$294.86

Note: The GA-Excluding X caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K). It does NOT include Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – X Only Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	8,746 (7,323 – 9,957)	9,724 (9,477 – 10,105)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	8,758 (7,332 – 9,967)	9,734 (9,487 – 10,115)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.39%	0.43%
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	2,228,174	2,257,121
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$320.94 (\$319.81 - \$321.92)	\$321.98 (\$321.31 - \$322.60)

¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

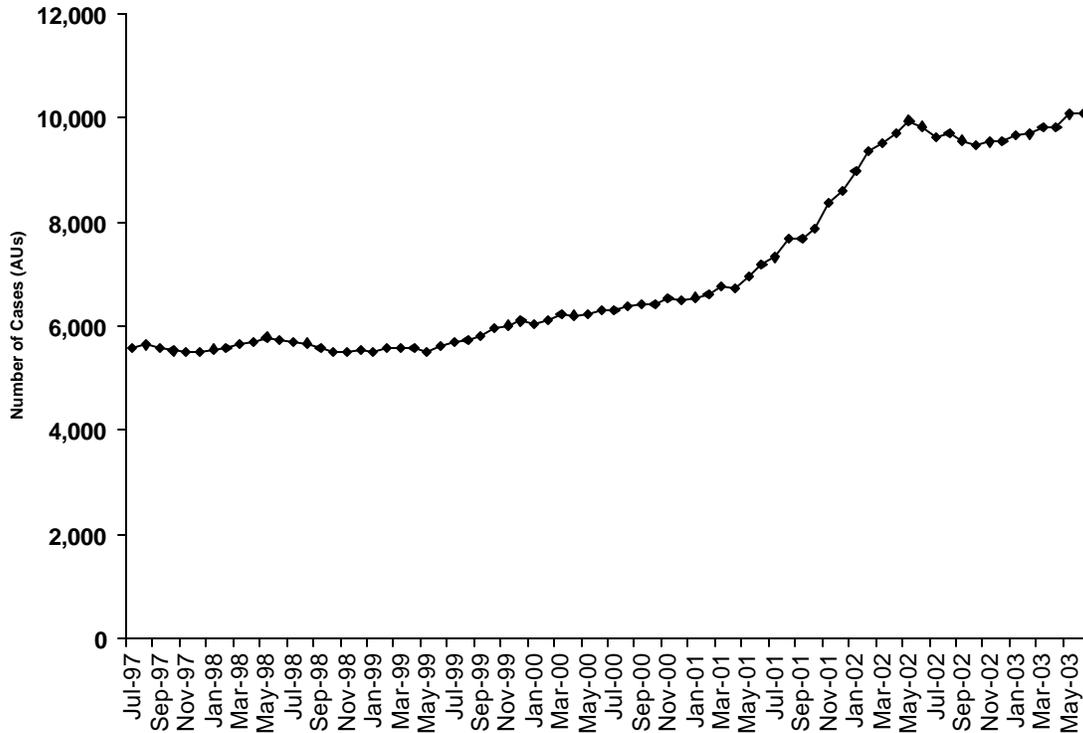
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X). It does not include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA and GH-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-X Only Caseload, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



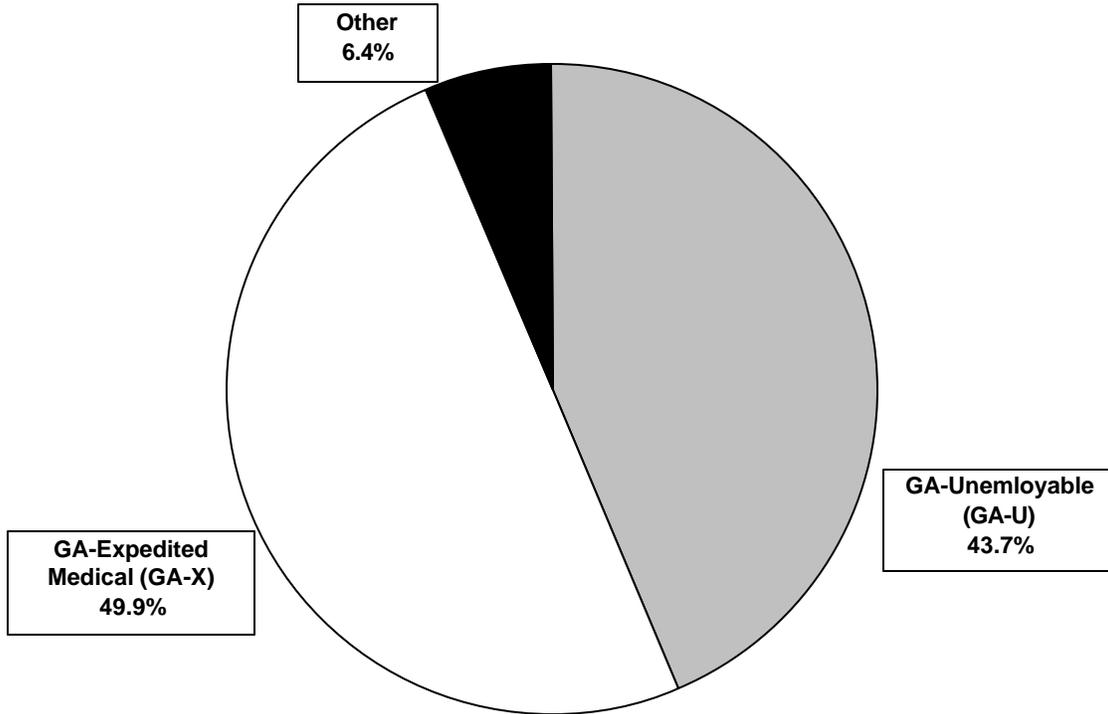
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	9,634	9,641	\$3,098,908.46	\$2,283,745.68	\$321.66
August	9,722	9,731	\$3,133,353.82	\$2,884,418.06	\$322.30
September	9,573	9,582	\$3,080,221.29	\$2,301,994.89	\$321.76
October	9,477	9,487	\$3,051,011.13	\$2,438,094.29	\$321.94
November	9,538	9,544	\$3,071,025.85	\$2,337,856.73	\$321.98
December	9,557	9,565	\$3,072,810.23	\$2,041,113.69	\$321.52
January	9,674	9,684	\$3,108,386.58	\$2,666,467.13	\$321.31
February	9,695	9,704	\$3,124,752.69	\$2,404,303.22	\$322.31
March	9,823	9,834	\$3,168,907.90	\$2,280,452.23	\$322.60
April	9,818	9,827	\$3,160,574.96	\$2,649,833.10	\$321.92
May	10,076	10,090	\$3,250,300.94	\$2,002,474.00	\$322.58
June	10,105	10,115	\$3,252,336.45	\$2,522,316.68	\$321.85
Mo. Avg.	9,724	9,734	\$3,131,049.19	\$2,401,089.14	\$321.98

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X). It does NOT include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (G-A and G-I-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload By Program Type, SFY 2003

Source: ESA -OPADA



	Combined GA Caseload	U Only	% U Only	X Only	% X Only	Other	% Other
July	18,803	8,048	42.8%	9,634	51.2%	1,121	6.0%
August	18,781	7,921	42.2%	9,722	51.8%	1,138	6.1%
September	18,582	7,843	42.2%	9,573	51.5%	1,166	6.3%
October	18,832	8,155	43.3%	9,477	50.3%	1,200	6.4%
November	18,816	8,072	42.9%	9,538	50.7%	1,206	6.4%
December	18,999	8,226	43.3%	9,557	50.3%	1,216	6.4%
January	19,469	8,549	43.9%	9,674	49.7%	1,246	6.4%
February	19,734	8,775	44.5%	9,695	49.1%	1,264	6.4%
March	20,192	9,060	44.9%	9,823	48.6%	1,309	6.5%
April	20,376	9,239	45.3%	9,818	48.2%	1,319	6.5%
May	20,531	9,120	44.4%	10,076	49.1%	1,335	6.5%
June	20,544	9,097	44.3%	10,105	49.2%	1,342	6.5%
Mo. Avg.	19,472	8,509	43.7%	9,724	49.9%	1,239	6.4%

Note: U Only includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U); X only includes general assistance for Expedited Medical (GA-X); Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA and GHK).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload Exiting to SSI or Some Other Program SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Total Combined GA Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On GA	% Adults Remaining On GA	Adults Moving From GA to SSI	% Adults Moving From GA to SSI	Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹ or Exiting	% of Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹
July	18,981	17,333	91.3%	546	2.9%	1,102	5.8%
August	18,955	17,231	90.9%	595	3.1%	1,129	6.0%
September	18,755	17,221	91.8%	495	2.6%	1,039	5.5%
October	19,015	17,421	91.6%	547	2.9%	1,047	5.5%
November	18,998	17,461	91.9%	557	2.9%	980	5.2%
December	19,186	17,740	92.5%	532	2.8%	914	4.8%
January	19,654	18,217	92.7%	497	2.5%	940	4.8%
February	19,919	18,582	93.3%	501	2.5%	836	4.2%
March	20,375	18,748	92.0%	611	3.0%	1,016	5.0%
April	20,559	18,979	92.3%	593	2.9%	987	4.8%
May	20,713	19,042	91.9%	589	2.8%	1,082	5.2%
June	20,732	19,071	92.0%	551	2.7%	1,110	5.4%
Mo. Avg.	19,654	18,087	92.0%	551	2.8%	1,015	5.2%

Note: Left of the vertical line are clients who received GA during the month being reported. Anything to the right of the vertical line, the client received during the subsequent month.

¹ Other programs include TANF, Diversion Cash Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, and Alcohol/Drug Treatment.

GA-Excluding X and GA-X Only Clients on Assistance 12 or More Consecutive Months, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	All GA Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-Excluding X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA- Excluding X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months
July	4,135	1,567	37.9%	2,568	62.1%
August	4,151	1,528	36.8%	2,623	63.2%
September	4,176	1,540	36.9%	2,636	63.1%
October	4,358	1,568	36.0%	2,790	64.0%
November	4,380	1,527	34.9%	2,853	65.1%
December	4,501	1,534	34.1%	2,967	65.9%
January	4,637	1,531	33.0%	3,106	67.0%
February	4,754	1,575	33.1%	3,179	66.9%
March	4,846	1,556	32.1%	3,290	67.9%
April	4,911	1,569	31.9%	3,342	68.1%
May	4,918	1,549	31.5%	3,369	68.5%
June	4,962	1,574	31.7%	3,388	68.3%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	50	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	50	0.2%
Davenport	34	0.2%
Mattawa	14	0.1%
Moses Lake	273	1.3%
Newport	113	0.6%
Okanogan	290	1.4%
Othello	24	0.1%
Republic	40	0.2%
Spokane North	559	2.7%
Spokane Southwest	479	2.3%
Spokane Valley	527	2.6%
Tri County – Colville	211	1.0%
Wenatchee	443	2.2%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	3,107	15.1%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	54	0.3%
Kennewick	425	2.1%
Pasco	220	1.1%
Sunnyside	102	0.5%
Walla Walla	116	0.6%
Wapato	136	0.7%
Yakima	508	2.5%
Region 2 Call Center	8	0.0%
Region 2 Total	1,569	7.6%
Region 3		
Alderwood	600	2.9%
Bellingham	584	2.8%
Everett	726	3.5%
Friday Harbor	15	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	292	1.4%
Oak Harbor	94	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	302	1.5%
Smokey Point	438	2.1%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	3,051	14.9%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	1	0.0%
Belltown	1,661	8.1%
Burien	517	2.5%
Capitol Hill	738	3.6%
Federal Way	344	1.7%
King Eastside	499	2.4%
King North/Ballard	1,081	5.3%
King South/Kent	792	3.9%
Rainier	473	2.3%
Renton	373	1.8%
West Seattle	342	1.7%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	6,821	33.2%
Region 5		
Bremerton	601	2.9%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	2	0.0%
Pierce South	1,380	6.7%
Puyallup	650	3.2%
Region 5 Call Center	7	0.0%
Region 5 Total	2,640	12.9%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	251	1.2%
Chehalis	258	1.3%
Columbia River	614	3.0%
Forks	100	0.5%
Goldendale	53	0.3%
Kelso	340	1.7%
Long Beach	40	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	492	2.4%
Port Angeles	271	1.3%
Port Townsend	95	0.5%
Shelton	200	1.0%
South Bend	42	0.2%
Stevenson	32	0.2%
White Salmon	27	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	2	0.0%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	2,817	13.7%
WASHCAP	3	0.0%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	2,820	13.7%

Note: The WASHCAP CSO is located in Thurston County. The CSO is a part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
HCS Offices		
Aberdeen	8	0.0%
Alderwood	19	0.1%
Bellingham	13	0.1%
Bremerton	26	0.1%
Chehalis	4	0.0%
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colville	10	0.0%
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Everett	28	0.1%
Holgate	188	0.9%
Kelso	5	0.0%
Moses Lake	11	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	7	0.0%
Oak Harbor	1	0.0%
Okanogan	3	0.0%
Pacific	3	0.0%
Pasco	8	0.0%
Port Angeles	1	0.0%
Puyallup	14	0.1%
Skykomish	8	0.0%
Smokey Point	7	0.0%
Spokane	50	0.2%
Sunnyside	9	0.0%
Tacoma	67	0.3%
Toppenish-Wapato	0	0.0%
Tumwater	6	0.0%
Vancouver	13	0.1%
Walla Walla	5	0.0%
Wenatchee	7	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	15	0.1%
HCS Office Total	536	2.6%
State Total	20,544	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	29	0.1%
Asotin	48	0.2%
Benton	451	2.2%
Chelan	376	1.8%
Clallam	372	1.8%
Clark	627	3.1%
Columbia	5	0.0%
Cowlitz	346	1.7%
Douglas	78	0.4%
Ferry	42	0.2%
Franklin	221	1.1%
Garfield	2	0.0%
Grant	294	1.4%
Grays Harbor	264	1.3%
Island	106	0.5%
Jefferson	96	0.5%
King	7,010	34.1%
Kitsap	629	3.1%
Kittitas	58	0.3%
Klickitat	78	0.4%
Lewis	261	1.3%
Lincoln	37	0.2%
Mason	201	1.0%
Okanogan	284	1.4%
Pacific	82	0.4%
Pend Oreille	115	0.6%
Pierce	2,105	10.2%
San Juan	15	0.1%
Skagit	293	1.4%
Skamania	32	0.2%
Snohomish	2,128	10.4%
Spokane	1,630	7.9%
Stevens	210	1.0%
Thurston	501	2.4%
Wahkiakum	2	0.0%
Walla Walla	121	0.6%
Whatcom	594	2.9%
Whitman	48	0.2%
Yakima	753	3.7%
State Total	20,544	100.0%

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	GA-U Only ³		GA-X Only ³		Other ³	
	(9,123)	Percent	(10,115)	Percent	(1,502)	Percent
Gender						
Female	3,749	41.1%	4,501	44.5%	951	63.3%
Male	5,374	58.9%	5,614	55.5%	551	36.7%
Race						
White	6,503	71.3%	7,501	74.2%	450	30.0%
Hispanic	561	6.1%	461	4.6%	185	12.3%
Black	1,000	11.0%	1,105	10.9%	49	3.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	239	2.6%	221	2.2%	615	40.9%
Native American	320	3.5%	334	3.3%	16	1.1%
Unknown	500	5.5%	493	4.9%	187	12.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	1,168	12.8%	1,172	11.6%	97	6.5%
Married	533	5.8%	358	3.5%	544	36.2%
Never Married	4,190	45.9%	4,741	46.9%	207	13.8%
Divorced	2,880	31.6%	3,504	34.6%	102	6.8%
Widow	263	2.9%	258	2.6%	515	34.3%
Unknown	89	1.0%	82	0.8%	37	2.5%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	8,621	94.5%	9,752	96.4%	248	16.5%
Resident Alien	490	5.4%	357	3.5%	1,248	83.1%
U.S. National	12	0.1%	6	0.1%	6	0.4%
INS Entry Status						
Born in U.S.	8,619	94.5%	9,743	96.3%	253	16.8%
Amerasian	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asylee	8	0.1%	6	0.1%	8	0.5%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Deportation Withheld	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
Non-Refugee	357	3.9%	239	2.4%	1,175	78.2%
Refugee	146	1.6%	116	1.1%	81	5.4%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	30	0.3%	50	3.3%
19 – 20 Years Old	289	3.2%	239	2.4%	7	0.5%
21 – 29 Years Old	1,283	14.1%	1,352	13.4%	15	1.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	2,024	22.2%	2,102	20.8%	26	1.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	3,245	35.6%	3,799	37.6%	48	3.2%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,443	15.8%	1,745	17.3%	29	1.9%
56 – 59 Years Old	515	5.6%	559	5.5%	21	1.4%
60 – 64 Years Old	316	3.5%	289	2.9%	32	2.1%
65+ Years Old	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,273	84.8%
Mean Age of Adults	41.9 Years Old		42.3 Years Old		68.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	43.0 Years Old		44.0 Years Old		70.0 Years Old	

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	GA-U Only ³		GA-X Only ³		Other ³	
	(9,123)	Percent	(10,115)	Percent	(1,502)	Percent
Limited in English ¹	437	4.8%	316	3.1%	1,024	68.2%
DSHS Region						
Region 1	1,305	14.3%	1,753	17.3%	146	9.7%
Region 2	757	8.3%	737	7.3%	133	8.9%
Region 3	1,209	13.3%	1,745	17.3%	197	13.1%
Region 4	3,001	32.9%	3,412	33.7%	697	46.4%
Region 5	1,227	13.4%	1,364	13.5%	177	11.8%
Region 6	1,624	17.8%	1,104	10.9%	152	10.1%
Incapacity						
Emotional	3,661	40.1%	5,658	55.9%	55	3.7%
Mental	53	0.6%	59	0.6%	6	0.4%
Physical	4,566	50.0%	2,626	26.0%	176	11.7%
Other ²	843	9.2%	1,772	17.5%	1,265	84.2%
Avg. Months on Assistance Since July 1997	10.9 Months		24.0 Months		21.5 Months	

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

² Others are approved based on age or disability reasons.

³ The general assistance caseload is broken into three categories:

1. U Only includes general assistance for Unemployable only (GA-U).
2. X Only includes general assistance for Expedited Medical only (GA-X).
3. Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF and WorkFirst

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF and WorkFirst caseload trends for SFY 2003.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

Highlights:

- **Washington's TANF/WorkFirst average monthly caseload decreased to 54,631 in SFY 2003**, from a monthly average of 55,068 in SFY 2002.
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2003 was \$430.61.**
- **Child-only cases increased to 35.4% of the total TANF caseload** in June 2003, compared to 34.8% in June 2002.
- **Single-parent cases remained at 54.4% in June 2003 as a percent of the total TANF caseload**, the same percent compared to June 2002.
- **Two-parent cases declined to 10.1% of the TANF caseload in June 2003**, compared to 10.8% in June 2002.
- **In June 2003, 16.4% of TANF cases with adults were in sanction status compared to 11.9% in June 2002.**
- **In June 2003, 42% of WorkFirst adults were in full-time participation.**
- **Of adults exiting in April 2003, 17.3% returned within six months**, compared to 19.9% in July 1997. The percentage has ranged from a high of 22.4% to a low of 17.1% in SFY 2002.
- **In June 2003, the majority of TANF adult clients were female (79.9%), white (63.5%), and not married (77.0%). The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.**

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	55,068 (53,121 – 57,428)	54,631 (52,166 – 57,022)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	141,114 (133,864 – 147,486)	136,417 (130,977 – 141,831)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	43,415 (40,388 – 45,662)	41,233 (39,398 – 43,322)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	97,699 (93,476 – 101,824)	95,186 (91,536 – 98,512)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.3%	2.2%
State Population¹	6,041,700	6,098,300
Children as a Percent of Recipients	69.2%	69.8%
Average Persons Per Case	2.6	2.5
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.7
Average Children Per Adult	2.3	2.3
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$438.84 (\$435.36 - \$441.70)	\$430.61 (\$423.35 - \$439.24)

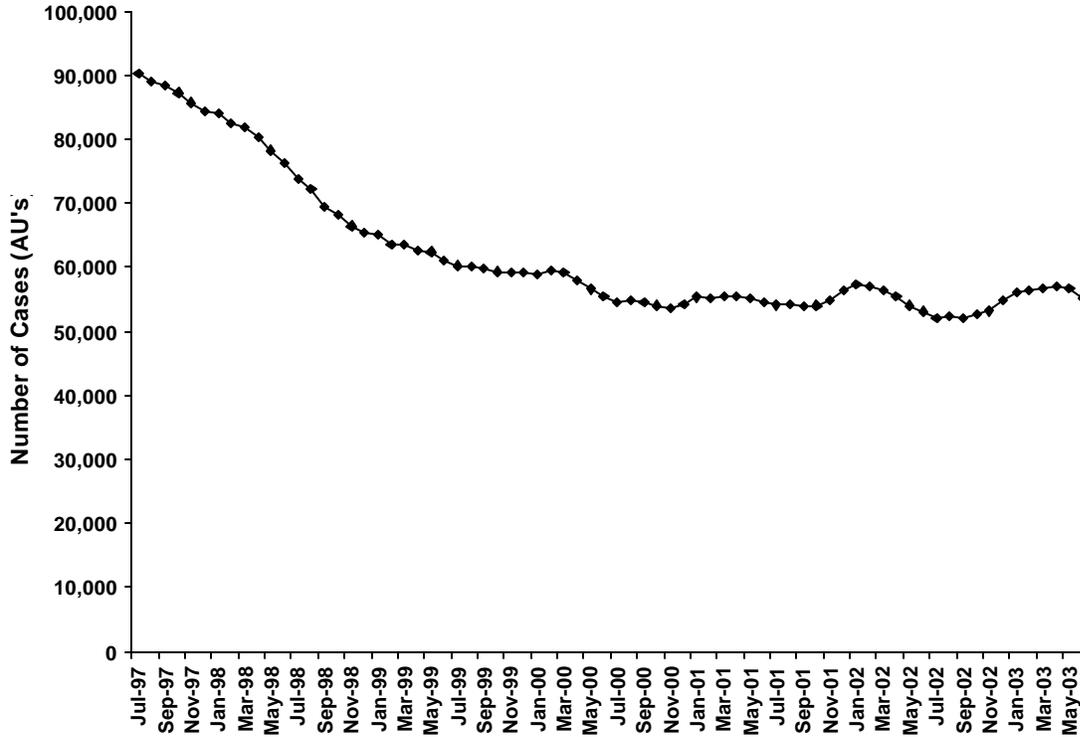
¹ OFM 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	52,166	131,184	\$22,630,154.95	\$127,995.33	\$433.81
August	52,296	131,451	\$22,970,458.38	\$136,558.09	\$439.24
September	52,170	130,977	\$22,790,702.46	\$131,524.40	\$436.85
October	52,765	132,243	\$23,145,206.14	\$143,001.34	\$438.65
November	53,156	133,008	\$22,992,041.75	\$103,341.70	\$432.54
December	54,807	137,111	\$23,672,323.57	\$90,643.94	\$431.92
January	56,158	140,220	\$24,219,493.68	\$106,223.35	\$431.27
February	56,282	140,226	\$23,976,485.10	\$88,936.81	\$426.01
March	56,782	141,390	\$24,038,387.43	\$105,361.33	\$423.35
April	57,022	141,831	\$24,196,041.05	\$101,276.81	\$424.33
May	56,690	140,676	\$24,102,686.19	\$88,012.91	\$425.17
June	55,280	136,693	\$23,447,449.50	\$117,073.89	\$424.16
Mo. Avg.	54,631	136,417	\$23,515,119.18	\$111,662.49	\$430.61

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Receiving Federal TANF and SFA, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Caseload	Federal ONLY		BOTH Federal & SFA		SFA ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	52,166	51,393	98.5%	498	1.0%	308	0.6%
August	52,296	51,505	98.5%	525	1.0%	296	0.6%
September	52,170	51,416	98.6%	512	1.0%	276	0.5%
October	52,765	52,089	98.7%	435	0.8%	267	0.5%
November	53,156	52,472	98.7%	441	0.8%	263	0.5%
December	54,807	54,088	98.7%	465	0.8%	282	0.5%
January	56,158	55,390	98.6%	509	0.9%	292	0.5%
February	56,282	55,449	98.5%	562	1.0%	296	0.5%
March	56,782	55,918	98.5%	583	1.0%	310	0.5%
April	57,022	56,126	98.4%	597	1.0%	327	0.6%
May	56,690	55,786	98.4%	604	1.1%	333	0.6%
June	55,280	54,393	98.4%	582	1.1%	326	0.6%
Mo. Avg	54,631	53,835	98.5%	526	1.0%	298	0.5%

	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	806	\$233,209.46	\$289.34
August	821	\$240,529.38	\$292.97
September	788	\$229,531.13	\$291.28
October	702	\$205,121.35	\$292.19
November	704	\$197,173.51	\$280.07
December	747	\$205,927.45	\$275.67
January	801	\$214,775.54	\$268.13
February	858	\$228,761.37	\$266.62
March	893	\$235,422.19	\$263.63
April	924	\$246,954.26	\$267.26
May	937	\$246,609.05	\$263.19
June	908	\$244,349.61	\$269.10
Mo. Avg	824	\$227,363.69	\$276.62

Note: SFA is Washington State's State Family Assistance for legal immigrants and others ineligible for TANF. Some households have a member receiving federal TANF assistance and a member receiving family assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed Federal TANF and SFA cases and are rolled into the combined SFA only caseload (SFA Only + Mixed Federal TANF/SFA Caseload) number.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	284	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	172	0.3%
Davenport	59	0.1%
Mattawa	117	0.2%
Moses Lake	993	1.8%
Newport	197	0.4%
Okanogan	447	0.8%
Othello	285	0.5%
Republic	92	0.2%
Spokane North	2,037	3.7%
Spokane Southwest	742	1.3%
Spokane Valley	1,541	2.8%
Tri County – Colville	473	0.9%
Wenatchee	842	1.5%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	8,281	15.0%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	189	0.3%
Kennewick	1,128	2.0%
Pasco	878	1.6%
Sunnyside	994	1.8%
Walla Walla	542	1.0%
Wapato	1,094	2.0%
Yakima	2,320	4.2%
Region 2 Call Center	54	0.1%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	7,199	13.0%
Region 3		
Alderwood	808	1.5%
Bellingham	1,344	2.4%
Everett	1,654	3.0%
Friday Harbor	23	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1,121	2.0%
Oak Harbor	217	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	449	0.8%
Smokey Point	932	1.7%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	6,548	11.8%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	1,041	1.9%
Belltown	275	0.5%
Burien	2,101	3.8%
Capitol Hill	802	1.5%
Federal Way	1,176	2.1%
King Eastside	927	1.7%
King North/Ballard	1,007	1.8%
King South/Kent	1,583	2.9%
Rainier	1,389	2.5%
Renton	1,036	1.9%
West Seattle	889	1.6%
Region 4 Call Center	2	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	12,228	22.1%
Region 5		
Bremerton	1,636	3.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	3,935	7.1%
Pierce South	1,409	2.5%
Puyallup	2,852	5.2%
Region 5 Call Center	7	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	9,839	17.8%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	1,105	2.0%
Chehalis	1,037	1.9%
Columbia River	3,587	6.5%
Forks	194	0.4%
Goldendale	150	0.3%
Kelso	1,607	2.9%
Long Beach	135	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	1,664	3.0%
Port Angeles	458	0.8%
Port Townsend	183	0.3%
Shelton	688	1.2%
South Bend	126	0.2%
Stevenson	103	0.2%
White Salmon	113	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	35	0.1%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	11,185	20.2%
State Total	55,280	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

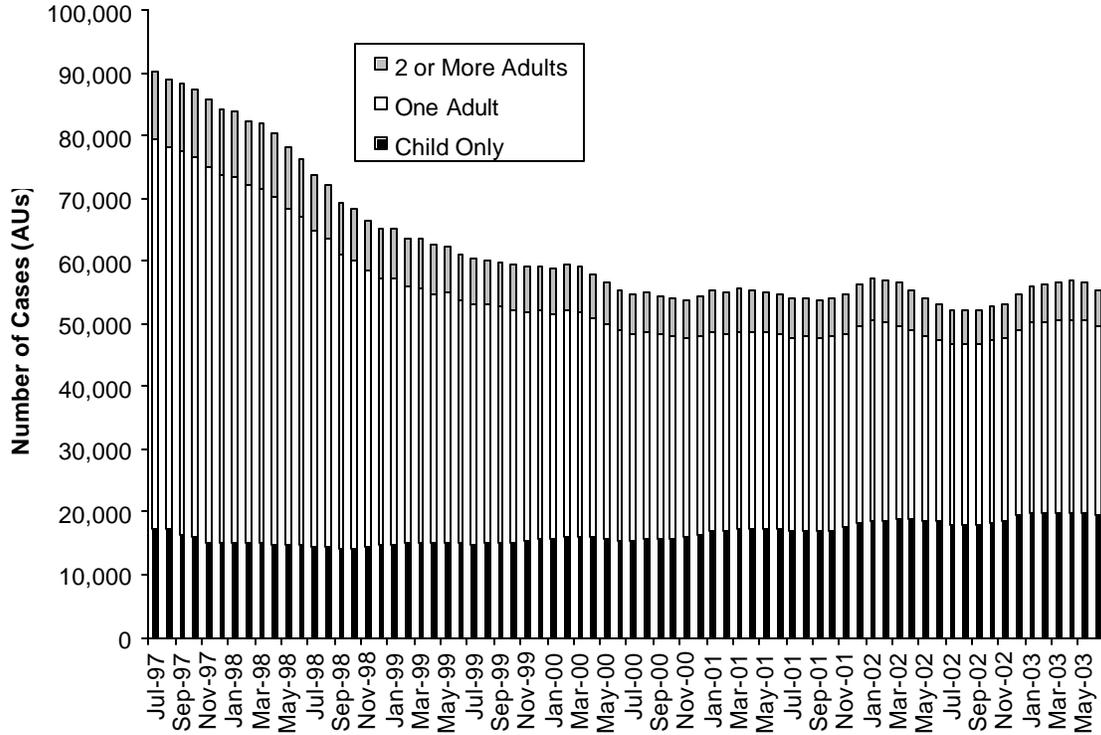
Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	297	0.5%
Asotin	275	0.5%
Benton	1,253	2.3%
Chelan	642	1.2%
Clallam	644	1.2%
Clark	3,613	6.5%
Columbia	23	0.0%
Cowlitz	1,585	2.9%
Douglas	216	0.4%
Ferry	90	0.2%
Franklin	870	1.6%
Garfield	11	0.0%
Grant	1,111	2.0%
Grays Harbor	1,138	2.1%
Island	248	0.4%
Jefferson	183	0.3%
King	12,261	22.2%
Kitsap	1,663	3.0%
Kittitas	190	0.3%
Klickitat	264	0.5%
Lewis	1,036	1.9%
Lincoln	66	0.1%
Mason	675	1.2%
Okanogan	430	0.8%
Pacific	260	0.5%
Pend Oreille	196	0.4%
Pierce	8,149	14.7%
San Juan	24	0.0%
Skagit	1,083	2.0%
Skamania	96	0.2%
Snohomish	3,828	6.9%
Spokane	4,333	7.8%
Stevens	453	0.8%
Thurston	1,683	3.0%
Wahkiakum	19	0.0%
Walla Walla	529	1.0%
Whatcom	1,341	2.4%
Whitman	172	0.3%
Yakima	4,330	7.8%
State Total	55,280	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By Number of Adults, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



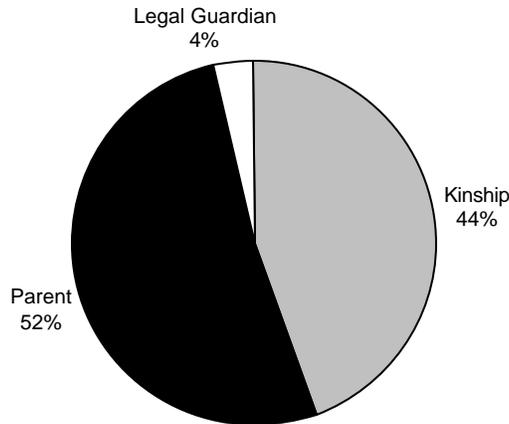
Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
July	52,166	18,006	34.5%	28,655	54.9%	5,505	10.6%
August	52,296	18,060	34.5%	28,864	55.2%	5,372	10.3%
September	52,170	18,058	34.6%	28,814	55.2%	5,298	10.2%
October	52,765	18,187	34.5%	29,181	55.3%	5,397	10.2%
November	53,156	18,695	35.2%	28,990	54.5%	5,471	10.3%
December	54,807	19,499	35.6%	29,535	53.9%	5,773	10.5%
January	56,158	19,900	35.4%	30,256	53.9%	6,002	10.7%
February	56,282	19,951	35.4%	30,265	53.8%	6,066	10.8%
March	56,782	19,919	35.1%	30,677	54.0%	6,186	10.9%
April	57,022	19,963	35.0%	30,784	54.0%	6,275	11.0%
May	56,690	19,855	35.0%	30,746	54.2%	6,089	10.7%
June	55,280	19,588	35.4%	30,092	54.4%	5,600	10.1%
Mo. Avg.	54,631	19,140	35.0%	29,738	54.4%	5,753	10.5%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload, By Major Caretaker Groups, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



Caretaker	Child Only Cases	Percent
Total Child Only Cases	19,588	100.0%
Kinship		
Aunt/Uncle	2,541	13.0%
Cousin	157	0.8%
GrandParent	5,814	29.7%
Sibling Parent	328	1.7%
<i>Kinship Total</i>	8,840	45.1%
Parent		
Biological Parent	10,320	52.7%
Co-Parent	11	0.1%
Step Parent	33	0.2%
<i>Parent Total</i>	10,357	52.9%
Legal Guardian	726	3.7%
Unknown¹	11	0.1%

Note: Several cases have more than one child living in the household who are on assistance. Each child may have a different relationship to the head of household member. Percentages are calculated by taking the number of cases by caretaker type as the numerator divided by the unduplicated count of child only cases (19,588) as the denominator. Therefore, percentages sum to more than 100 percent.

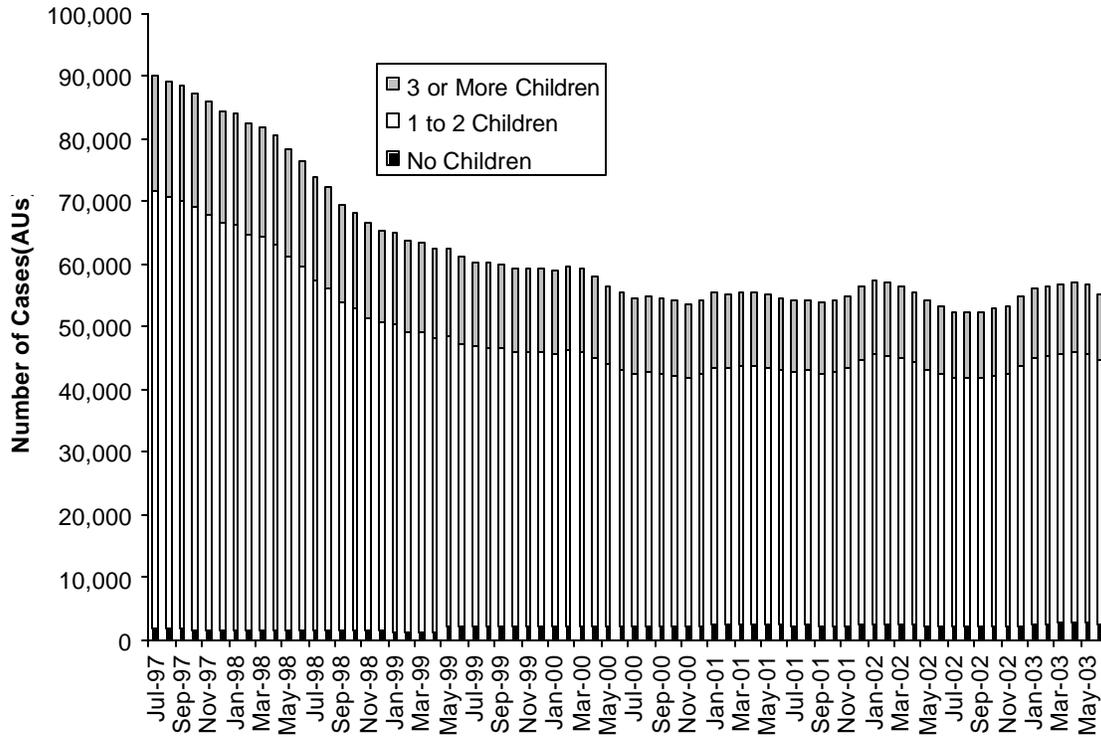
Examples of a child-only grant include: child is living with relatives other than the parent(s); parent(s) is disqualified from TANF as a non-U.S. Citizen, fleeing felon, drug-related felon, or was convicted of welfare fraud; child is living with an unrelated adult who exercises day-to-day control and care of the child.

¹ Unknown reflect cases with a teen parent under the care of an unknown caretaker. For example, a 16 year old with a child of their own living with someone with an unknown relationship to the 16 year old child.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By Number of Children, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Caseload	No Children ¹		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	52,166	2,197	4.2%	39,524	75.8%	10,445	20.0%
August	52,296	2,193	4.2%	39,588	75.7%	10,515	20.1%
September	52,170	2,171	4.2%	39,500	75.7%	10,499	20.1%
October	52,765	2,236	4.2%	40,004	75.8%	10,525	19.9%
November	53,156	2,235	4.2%	40,314	75.8%	10,607	20.0%
December	54,807	2,272	4.1%	41,571	75.8%	10,964	20.0%
January	56,158	2,396	4.3%	42,628	75.9%	11,134	19.8%
February	56,282	2,480	4.4%	42,721	75.9%	11,081	19.7%
March	56,782	2,619	4.6%	43,047	75.8%	11,116	19.6%
April	57,022	2,632	4.6%	43,307	75.9%	11,083	19.4%
May	56,690	2,619	4.6%	43,131	76.1%	10,940	19.3%
June	55,280	2,547	4.6%	42,027	76.0%	10,706	19.4%
Mo. Avg.	54,631	2,383	4.4%	41,447	75.9%	10,801	19.8%

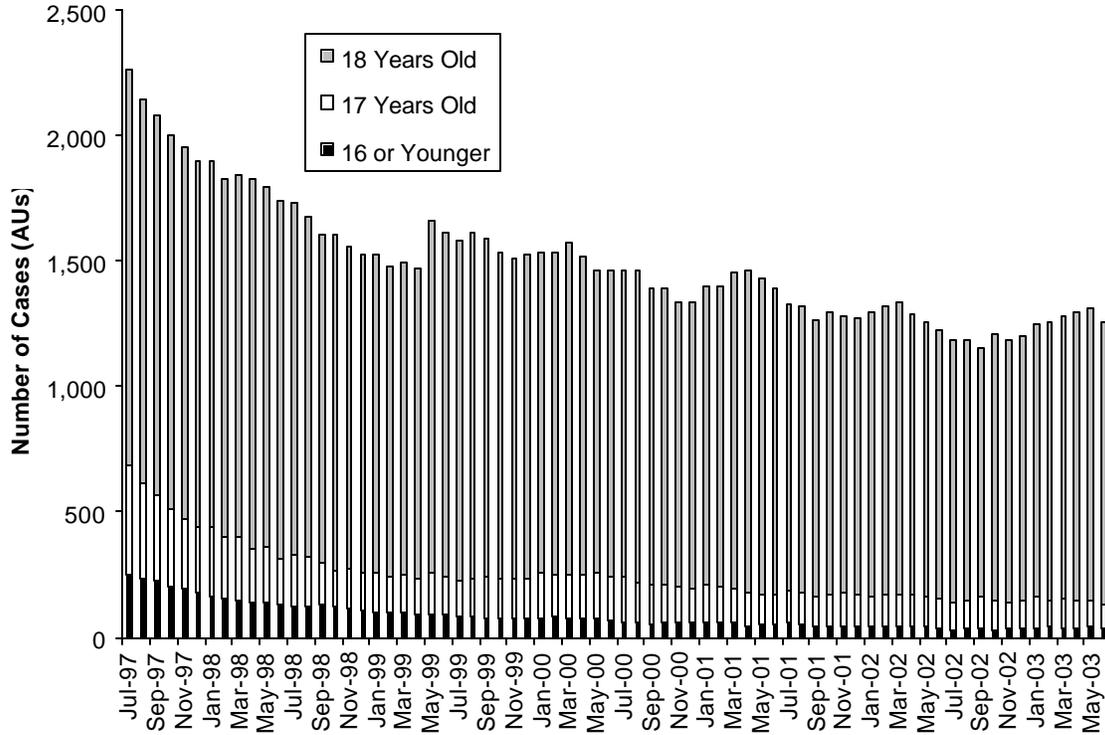
Notes:

¹ In cases where the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child will not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload With Teen Head of Household, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



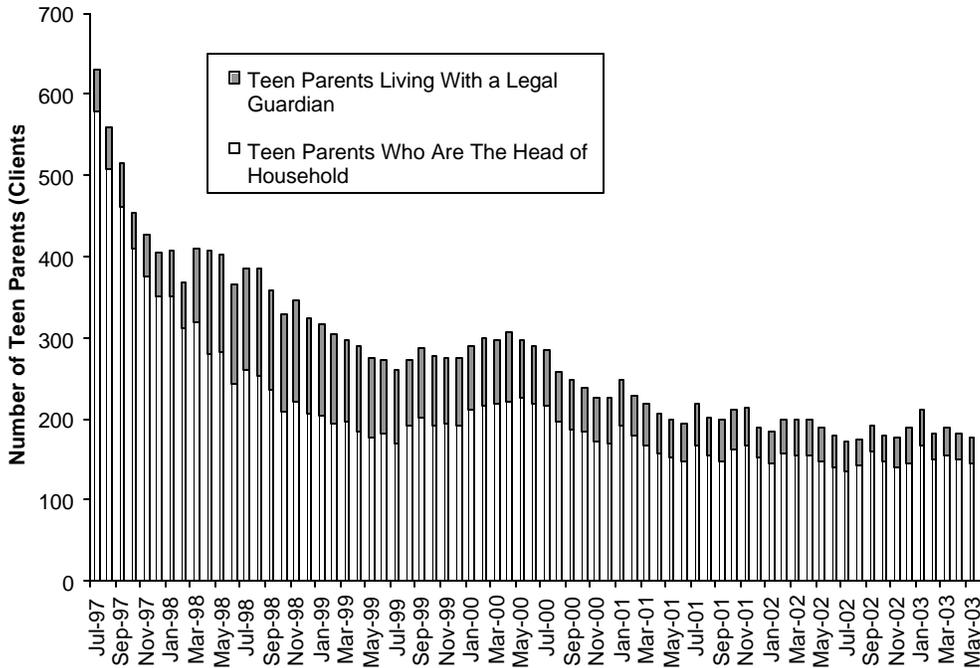
	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	34,160	29	0.1%	107	0.3%	1,052	3.1%
August	34,236	34	0.1%	109	0.3%	1,041	3.0%
September	34,112	33	0.1%	126	0.4%	999	2.9%
October	34,578	28	0.1%	120	0.3%	1,061	3.1%
November	34,461	32	0.1%	107	0.3%	1,048	3.0%
December	35,308	34	0.1%	112	0.3%	1,057	3.0%
January	36,258	36	0.1%	130	0.4%	1,083	3.0%
February	36,331	40	0.1%	109	0.3%	1,111	3.1%
March	36,863	38	0.1%	116	0.3%	1,128	3.1%
April	37,059	37	0.1%	113	0.3%	1,145	3.1%
May	36,835	41	0.1%	104	0.3%	1,166	3.2%
June	35,692	34	0.1%	96	0.3%	1,131	3.2%
Mo. Avg.	35,491	35	0.1%	112	0.3%	1,085	3.1%

Note: Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from their formal legal guardian.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Teen Parents Under Age 18, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



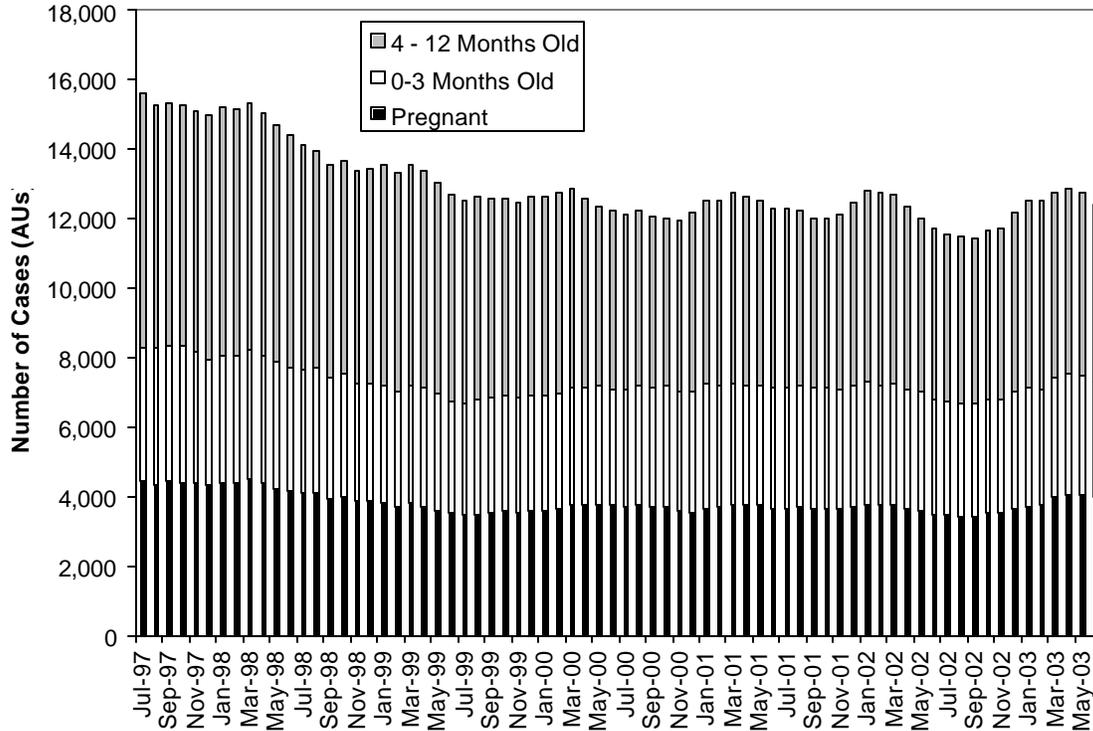
	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18	Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian	% Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian	Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household	% Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household
July	171	35	20.5%	136	79.5%
August	175	32	18.3%	143	81.7%
September	191	32	16.8%	159	83.2%
October	179	31	17.3%	148	82.7%
November	176	37	21.0%	139	79.0%
December	190	44	23.2%	146	76.8%
January	210	44	21.0%	166	79.0%
February	182	33	18.1%	149	81.9%
March	189	35	18.5%	154	81.5%
April	181	31	17.1%	150	82.9%
May	177	33	18.6%	144	81.4%
June	169	39	23.1%	130	76.9%
Mo. Avg.	183	36	19.5%	147	80.5%

Note: Teen parents are defined based on the clients head of household relationship code. If the client is coded as a "CP" (child parent), the child is considered to be living under legal guardianship while caring for their own child. If the client is coded as a "SE" (head of household) the client is considered to be the head of household member on the Assistance Unit. Numbers do not reflect spouses or other members that are living in the same AU; Numbers only differentiate clients coded as a CP or a SE.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload With Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Adult Caseload	Pregnant ¹		0 – 3 Month Old Child		4 – 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	34,160	3,477	10.2%	3,283	9.6%	4,796	14.0%
August	34,236	3,404	9.9%	3,271	9.6%	4,833	14.1%
September	34,112	3,418	10.0%	3,253	9.5%	4,760	14.0%
October	34,578	3,511	10.2%	3,301	9.5%	4,838	14.0%
November	34,461	3,519	10.2%	3,280	9.5%	4,937	14.3%
December	35,308	3,618	10.2%	3,383	9.6%	5,196	14.7%
January	36,258	3,696	10.2%	3,454	9.5%	5,388	14.9%
February	36,331	3,757	10.3%	3,342	9.2%	5,431	14.9%
March	36,863	4,001	10.9%	3,430	9.3%	5,344	14.5%
April	37,059	4,053	10.9%	3,456	9.3%	5,365	14.5%
May	36,835	4,041	11.0%	3,432	9.3%	5,264	14.3%
June	35,692	3,976	11.1%	3,311	9.3%	5,091	14.3%
Mo. Avg.	35,491	3,706	10.4%	3,350	9.4%	5,104	14.4%

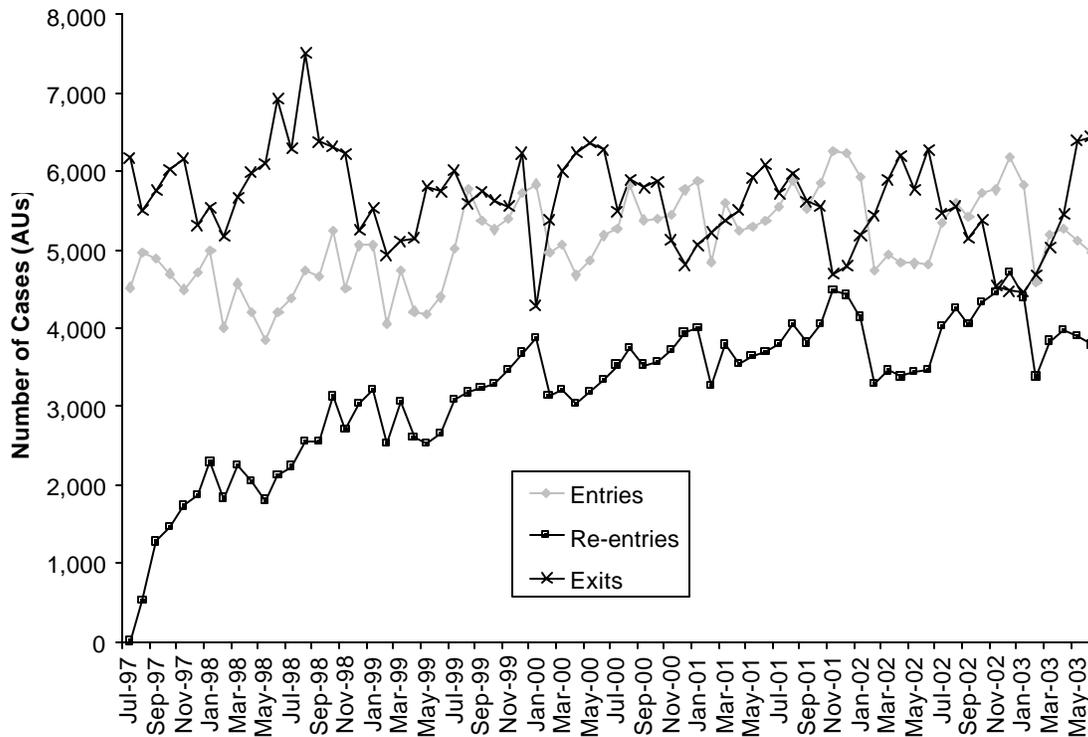
Note: Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

¹ Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases Entering, Re-Entering, and Exiting, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



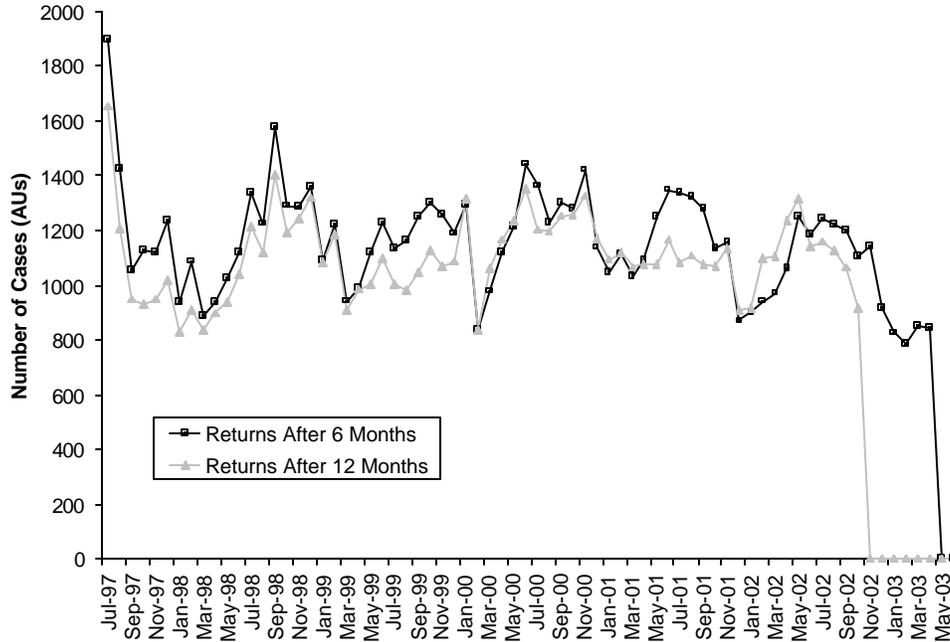
	Caseload	Entries		Re-Entries		Exits	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	52,166	5,343	10.2%	4,021	7.7%	5,463	10.5%
August	52,296	5,589	10.7%	4,243	8.1%	5,553	10.6%
September	52,170	5,427	10.4%	4,054	7.8%	5,144	9.9%
October	52,765	5,727	10.9%	4,325	8.2%	5,378	10.2%
November	53,156	5,764	10.8%	4,446	8.4%	4,534	8.5%
December	54,807	6,188	11.3%	4,718	8.6%	4,470	8.2%
January	56,158	5,823	10.4%	4,391	7.8%	4,463	7.9%
February	56,282	4,576	8.1%	3,373	6.0%	4,680	8.3%
March	56,782	5,184	9.1%	3,831	6.7%	5,038	8.9%
April	57,022	5,277	9.3%	3,965	7.0%	5,447	9.6%
May	56,690	5,116	9.0%	3,900	6.9%	6,390	11.3%
June	55,280	4,974	9.0%	3,786	6.8%	6,442	11.7%
Mo. Avg.	54,631	5,416	9.9%	4,088	7.5%	5,250	9.6%

Note: Entries are defined as cases that were not on TANF the month prior to what is reported. Exits are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month. Re-entries are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month AND have received TANF at least one month before re-entering TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Adults Returning to TANF/SFA After Six Months and 12 Months After Exit SFY 2003

Source: OFM



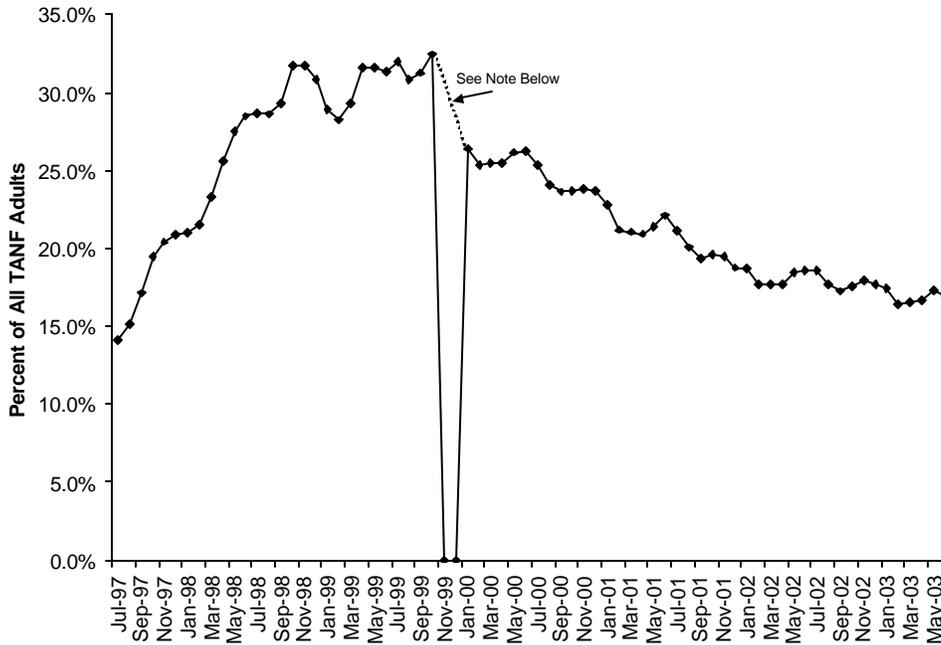
	Adults Exiting	Return After 6 Months		Return After 12 Months	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	5,899	1,244	21.1	1,159	19.6
August	5,633	1,220	21.7	1,125	20.0
September	5,445	1,202	22.1	1,065	19.6
October	5,034	1,106	22.0	916	18.2
November	5,552	1,141	20.6	0	0.0
December	4,554	918	20.2	0	0.0
January	4,722	826	17.5	0	0.0
February	4,387	784	17.9	0	0.0
March	4,641	853	18.4	0	0.0
April	4,875	843	17.3	0	0.0
May	5,760	0	0.0	0	0.0
June	6,345	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Table shows the number of adults who have returned on the sixth months and the 12th month after exiting. For example, of all the adults exiting in April 2003 (4,875), 843 or 17.3 percent of them returned and received TANF on the sixth month after April, in this case receiving TANF in October 2003. Likewise, of the 5,034 adults exiting in November 2002, 916 of them or 18.2 percent returned and were receiving TANF on the 12th month after November, in this case October 2003. The latest month available for those returning after 12 months is October 2002 (returning and receiving TANF in October 2003). The latest available data for those returning after 6 months is April 2003 (returning and receiving TANF in October 2003).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed TANF/SFA Adults, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	TANF Adults	Employed Number	Employed Percent
July	39,650	7,363	18.6%
August	39,596	6,993	17.7%
September	39,398	6,801	17.3%
October	39,968	7,035	17.6%
November	39,930	7,177	18.0%
December	41,082	7,254	17.7%
January	42,255	7,363	17.4%
February	42,386	6,956	16.4%
March	43,028	7,106	16.5%
April	43,322	7,227	16.7%
May	42,909	7,423	17.3%
June	41,273	6,999	17.0%

Mo. Avg. 41,233 7,141 17.3%

Note: Employment is identified using data in the ACES system. Adults include teen parents. Also note that in January 2000, ESA switched from retrospective budgeting to prospective budgeting. Because of that change, October 1999 - December 1999 income was not used to budget benefit amounts. Therefore, employment data for those months is considered unreliable.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	TANF Cases With Adults	Total Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	TANF Adults	TANF Adults Sanctioned	% of TANF Adults Sanctioned
July	34,160	4,134	12.1%	39,650	4,715	11.9%
August	34,236	4,401	12.9%	39,596	4,979	12.6%
September	34,112	4,789	14.0%	39,398	5,374	13.6%
October	34,578	4,706	13.6%	39,968	5,300	13.3%
November	34,461	4,765	13.8%	39,930	5,370	13.4%
December	35,308	4,931	14.0%	41,082	5,537	13.5%
January	36,258	5,304	14.6%	42,255	5,989	14.2%
February	36,331	5,588	15.4%	42,386	6,354	15.0%
March	36,863	5,755	15.6%	43,028	6,570	15.3%
April	37,059	5,830	15.7%	43,322	6,657	15.4%
May	36,835	6,144	16.7%	42,909	6,982	16.3%
June	35,692	5,849	16.4%	41,273	6,611	16.0%
Mo. Avg.	35,491	5,183	14.6%	41,233	5,870	14.2%

TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Total Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second Month		Third Month or Later	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	4,134	1,425	34.5%	907	21.9%	1,802	43.6%
August	4,401	1,589	36.1%	920	20.9%	1,892	43.0%
September	4,789	1,732	36.2%	1,032	21.5%	2,025	42.3%
October	4,706	1,326	28.2%	1,133	24.1%	2,248	47.8%
November	4,765	1,496	31.4%	835	17.5%	2,434	51.1%
December	4,931	1,469	29.8%	1,011	20.5%	2,451	49.7%
January	5,304	1,629	30.7%	1,025	19.3%	2,650	50.0%
February	5,588	1,600	28.6%	1,119	20.0%	2,869	51.3%
March	5,755	1,562	27.1%	1,112	19.3%	3,081	53.5%
April	5,830	1,638	28.1%	1,022	17.5%	3,170	54.4%
May	6,144	1,874	30.5%	1,137	18.5%	3,133	51.0%
June	5,849	1,697	29.0%	1,120	19.1%	3,034	51.9%
Mo. Avg.	5,183	1,586	30.6%	1,031	19.9%	2,566	49.5%

Note: Total cases sanctioned reflect all TANF cases in Sanction status. A sanctioned case in sanction three or more months is considered a long-term sanctioned case.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (136,693)		All Adults (41,273)		All Children (95,420)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Gender						
Female	80,560	58.9%	32,957	79.9%	47,603	49.9%
Male	56,133	41.1%	8,316	20.1%	47,817	50.1%
Race						
White	76,022	55.6%	26,228	63.5%	49,794	52.2%
Hispanic	21,601	15.8%	4,042	9.8%	17,559	18.4%
Black	17,807	13.0%	5,266	12.8%	12,541	13.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,221	3.8%	1,582	3.8%	3,639	3.8%
Native American	5,652	4.1%	1,855	4.5%	3,797	4.0%
Unknown	10,390	7.6%	2,300	5.6%	8,090	8.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	5,993	14.5%	5,993	14.5%	N/A	N/A
Married	9,511	23.0%	9,511	23.0%	N/A	N/A
Never Married	19,662	47.6%	19,662	47.6%	N/A	N/A
Divorced	5,671	13.7%	5,671	13.7%	N/A	N/A
Widow	264	0.6%	264	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	172	0.4%	172	0.4%	N/A	N/A
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	126,430	92.5%	36,562	88.6%	89,868	94.2%
Resident Alien	10,005	7.3%	4,616	11.2%	5,389	5.6%
U.S. National	258	0.2%	95	0.2%	163	0.2%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	90,621	66.3%	46	0.1%	90,575	94.9%
17 Years Old	3,309	2.4%	117	0.3%	3,192	3.3%
18 Years Old	2,600	1.9%	1,189	2.9%	1,411	1.5%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,926	2.9%	3,685	8.9%	241	0.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	16,140	11.8%	16,139	39.1%	1	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	12,443	9.1%	12,443	30.1%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,358	4.7%	6,358	15.4%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	945	0.7%	945	2.3%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	236	0.2%	236	0.6%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	98	0.1%	98	0.2%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	17	0.0%	17	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.9 Years Old		N/A		7.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A		7.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	31.2 Years Old		31.2 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old		N/A	

Note: Adults and children are defined based on the clients head of household relationship code. Adults under the age of 18 include teen head of household members, a teen spouse to the head of household member, one coded as an aunt or uncle, and a unmarried teen sharing the child with the head of household member. Examples of overage children are those who remain under legal guardianship or are a biological child, a dependent sibling, a niece/nephew, a foster child, a dependent first cousin, or a grandchild.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (136,693)		All Adults (41,273)		All Children (95,420)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Limited in English ¹	21,530	15.8%	4,432	10.7%	17,098	17.9%
DSHS Region						
Region 1	20,325	14.9%	6,262	15.2%	14,063	14.7%
Region 2	18,096	13.2%	4,621	11.2%	13,475	14.1%
Region 3	16,091	11.8%	5,030	12.2%	11,061	11.6%
Region 4	31,434	23.0%	9,587	23.2%	21,847	22.9%
Region 5	24,171	17.7%	7,561	18.3%	16,610	17.4%
Region 6	26,584	19.4%	8,214	19.9%	18,370	19.3%
Avg./Median Months on Assistance Since July 1997 as an Adult	N/A		Average: 23.5 Months		N/A	
			Median: 18.0 Months			

Note:

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Children (95,420)		Children in Child Only Cases (31,377)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	47,603	49.9%	15,924	50.8%
Male	47,817	50.1%	15,453	49.2%
Race				
White	49,794	52.2%	14,146	45.1%
Hispanic	17,559	18.4%	9,130	29.1%
Black	12,541	13.1%	3,414	10.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,639	3.8%	1,200	3.8%
Native American	3,797	4.0%	1,285	4.1%
Unknown	8,090	8.5%	2,202	7.0%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	89,868	94.2%	30,712	97.9%
Resident Alien	5,389	5.6%	620	2.0%
U.S. National	163	0.2%	45	0.1%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	90,575	94.9%	29,165	93.0%
17 Years Old	3,192	3.3%	1,442	4.6%
18 Years Old	1,411	1.5%	664	2.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	241	0.3%	105	0.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.9 Years Old		9.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		9.0 Years Old	
Limited in English ¹	17,098	17.9%	8,686	27.7%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	14,063	14.7%	4,792	15.3%
Region 2	13,475	14.1%	5,850	18.6%
Region 3	11,061	11.6%	3,405	10.9%
Region 4	21,847	22.9%	6,106	19.5%
Region 5	16,610	17.4%	4,997	15.9%
Region 6	18,370	19.3%	6,227	19.8%

Note:

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

The exhibits in this section summarize TANF cases that have been extended beyond the 60 month time limit. Federal law allows states to extend TANF benefits beyond the 60-month time limit for up to 20 percent of the caseload based on hardship or family violence. States can also show reasonable cause to exceed the 20 percent cap based on the number of families experiencing family violence. The first month cases were extended in Washington State was in August of 2002.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

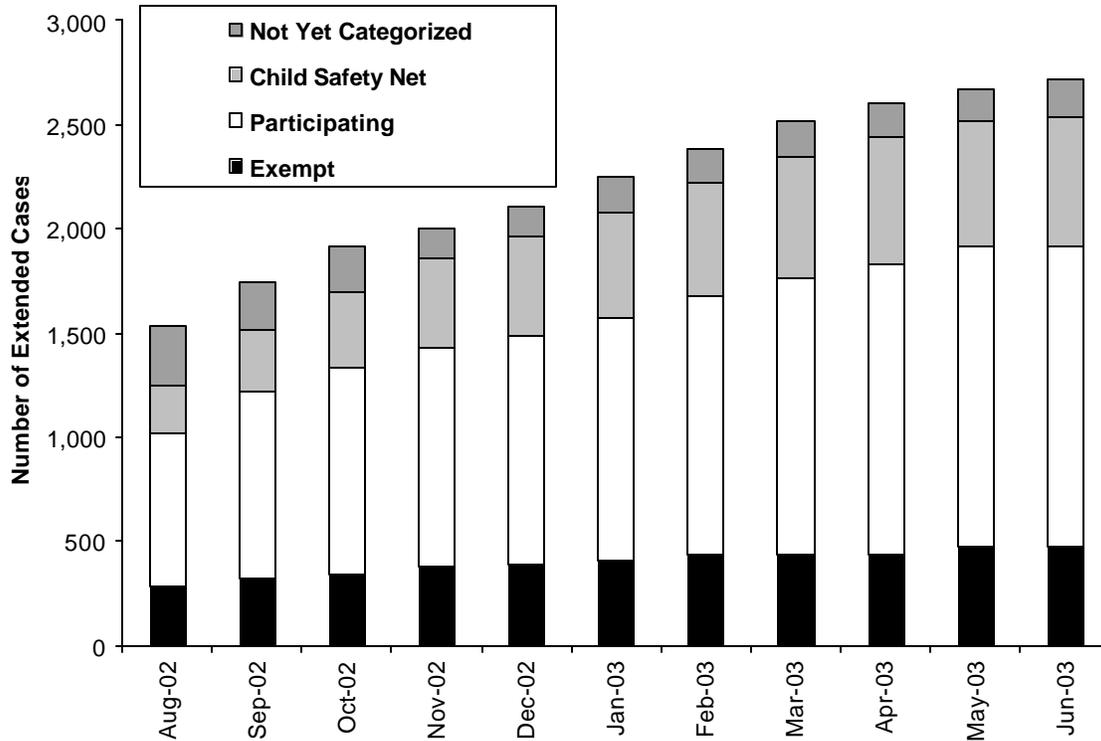
Highlights:

- **In June 2003, a total of 2,718 TANF cases were extended beyond their 60-month time limit; 474 (17.4%) of the cases were extended due to an exemption, 1,437 (52.9%) were participating, 620 (22.8%) received a Child SafetyNet Payment, and 187 (6.9%) were not yet categorized.**
- **As of June 2003, Washington reached 24.9% of the annual allowable federal cap on extensions.** The annual allowable federal cap is defined as 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year 2002. It is calculated by dividing 2,718 (the number of extended cases in June 2003) into 10,922 (20% of 54,609).
- **Through June 2003, 6.8% of all TANF adults had reached 61 or more months on assistance.**
- **In June 2003, most adults who were extended beyond the 60-month time limit were female (91.0%), white (54.7%), and not married (81.2%). The median age was 36.0 years.**

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended Beyond 60 Month Time-Limit, By Extension Categories, August 2002 – June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Exempt			Participating		Child Safety Net		Not Yet Categorized ¹	
	Extended Cases	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
August '02	1,533	279	18.2%	743	48.5%	222	14.5%	289	18.9%
September	1,746	323	18.5%	893	51.1%	302	17.3%	228	13.1%
October	1,912	338	17.7%	1,000	52.3%	361	18.9%	213	11.1%
November	2,004	378	18.9%	1,053	52.5%	429	21.4%	144	7.2%
December	2,106	385	18.3%	1,101	52.3%	472	22.4%	148	7.0%
January	2,249	409	18.2%	1,165	51.8%	504	22.4%	171	7.6%
February	2,385	434	18.2%	1,246	52.2%	543	22.8%	162	6.8%
March	2,516	434	17.2%	1,327	52.7%	588	23.4%	167	6.6%
April	2,604	436	16.7%	1,394	53.5%	608	23.3%	166	6.4%
May	2,670	473	17.7%	1,442	54.0%	598	22.4%	157	5.9%
June	2,718	474	17.4%	1,437	52.9%	620	22.8%	187	6.9%

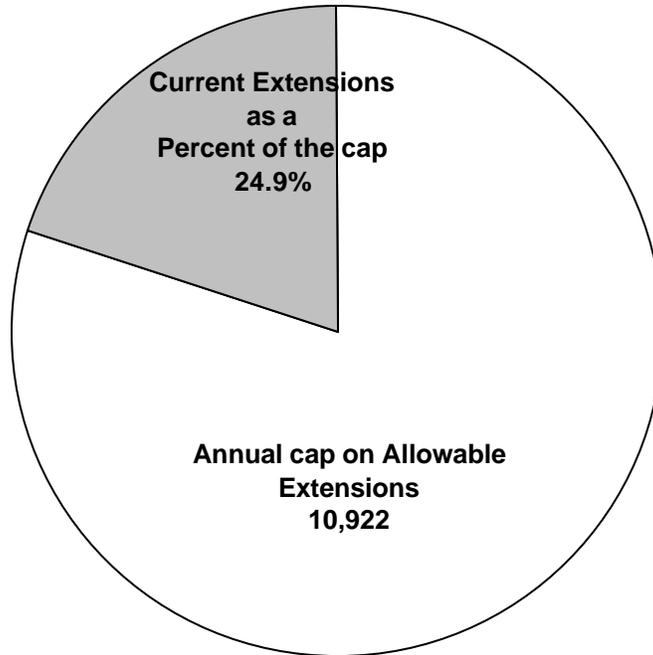
Note:

¹ Not Yet Categorized reflects clients who are being reviewed for categorization into one of the three hardship extension categories as of the month the data was pulled from CARD.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended As A Percent of Allowable Extensions, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



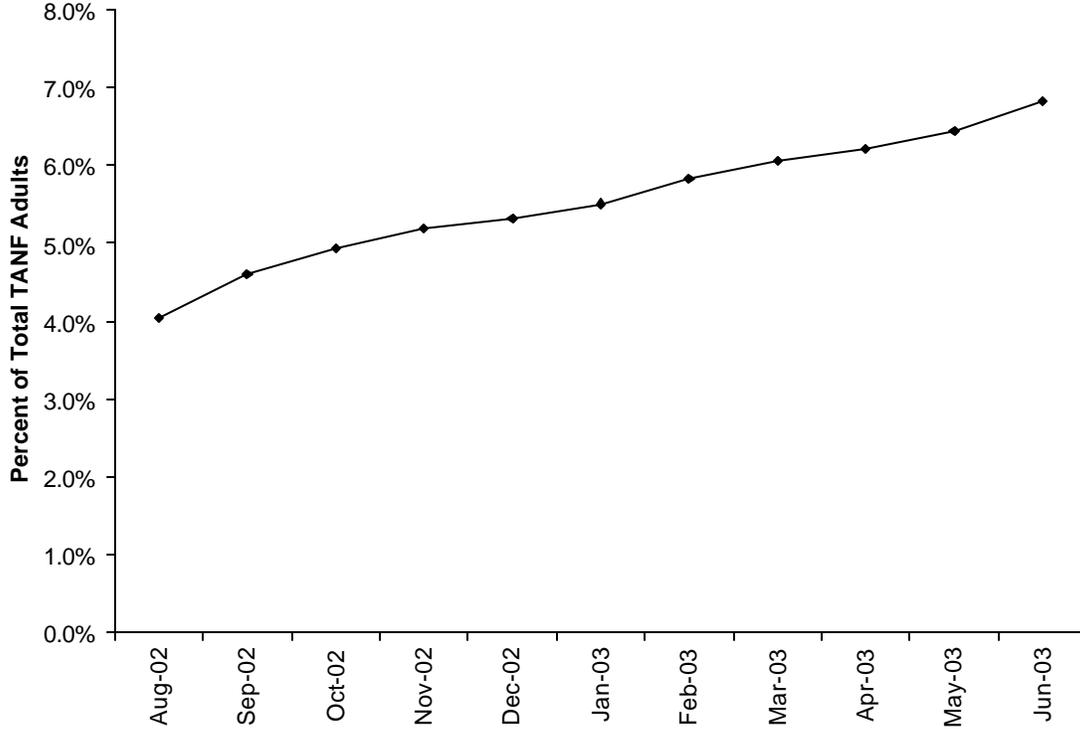
Notes:

The federal cap Definition: 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002 as of November 15, 2002 (54,609). The average monthly TANF caseload includes child-only cases. It is calculated by dividing 2,718 (the number of extended cases in June 2003) into 10,922 (20% of 54,609).

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months As a Percent Of Total TANF Adults, August 2002 – June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Total TANF Adults	Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	% of Adults on Assistance 61 or More Months
August 2002	39,596	1,597	4.0%
September	39,398	1,811	4.6%
October	39,968	1,974	4.9%
November	39,930	2,072	5.2%
December	41,082	2,186	5.3%
January 2003	42,255	2,326	5.5%
February	42,386	2,466	5.8%
March	43,028	2,605	6.1%
April	43,322	2,693	6.2%
May	42,909	2,763	6.4%
June	41,273	2,814	6.8%

Note: The number of adults on assistance 61 or more months is higher than the number of cases in extension due to more than one member in a household who has reached 61 or more months.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	6	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	6	0.2%
Davenport	3	0.1%
Mattawa	2	0.1%
Moses Lake	34	1.3%
Newport	3	0.1%
Okanogan	15	0.6%
Othello	5	0.2%
Republic	9	0.3%
Spokane North	97	3.6%
Spokane Southwest	38	1.4%
Spokane Valley	71	2.6%
Tri County – Colville	24	0.9%
Wenatchee	30	1.1%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	343	12.6%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	5	0.2%
Kennewick	49	1.8%
Pasco	21	0.8%
Sunnyside	63	2.3%
Walla Walla	32	1.2%
Wapato	27	1.0%
Yakima	110	4.0%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	307	11.3%
Region 3		
Alderwood	22	0.8%
Bellingham	40	1.5%
Everett	77	2.8%
Friday Harbor	2	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	26	1.0%
Oak Harbor	9	0.3%
Skykomish Valley	14	0.5%
Smokey Point	23	0.8%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	213	7.8%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	57	2.1%
Belltown	26	1.0%
Burien	167	6.1%
Capitol Hill	68	2.5%
Federal Way	70	2.6%
King Eastside	41	1.5%
King North/Ballard	58	2.1%
King South/Kent	111	4.1%
Rainier	140	5.2%
Renton	64	2.4%
West Seattle	72	2.6%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	874	32.2%
Region 5		
Bremerton	72	2.6%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	313	11.5%
Pierce South	85	3.1%
Puyallup	107	3.9%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	517	19.0%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	51	1.9%
Chehalis	33	1.2%
Columbia River	122	4.5%
Forks	7	0.3%
Goldendale	7	0.3%
Kelso	74	2.7%
Long Beach	4	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	55	2.0%
Port Angeles	14	0.5%
Port Townsend	3	0.1%
Shelton	27	1.0%
South Bend	3	0.1%
Stevenson	2	0.1%
White Salmon	1	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	1	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	404	14.9%
State Total	2,718	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	6	0.2%
Asotin	6	0.2%
Benton	56	2.1%
Chelan	18	0.7%
Clallam	21	0.8%
Clark	123	4.5%
Columbia	2	0.1%
Cowlitz	76	2.8%
Douglas	11	0.4%
Ferry	9	0.3%
Franklin	20	0.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	36	1.3%
Grays Harbor	51	1.9%
Island	9	0.3%
Jefferson	3	0.1%
King	876	32.2%
Kitsap	74	2.7%
Kittitas	5	0.2%
Klickitat	9	0.3%
Lewis	34	1.3%
Lincoln	4	0.1%
Mason	27	1.0%
Okanogan	15	0.6%
Pacific	7	0.3%
Pend Oreille	3	0.1%
Pierce	499	18.4%
San Juan	2	0.1%
Skagit	26	1.0%
Skamania	1	0.0%
Snohomish	136	5.0%
Spokane	203	7.5%
Stevens	24	0.9%
Thurston	56	2.1%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	30	1.1%
Whatcom	40	1.5%
Whitman	6	0.2%
Yakima	194	7.1%
State Total	2,718	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to TANF Adults Who Have Been on Assistance 61 or More Months, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All TANF Adults		All TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	
	(N=41,273)	Percent	(N=2,814)	Percent
Gender				
Female	32,957	79.9%	2,560	91.0%
Male	8,316	20.1%	254	9.0%
Race				
White	26,228	63.5%	1,538	54.7%
Hispanic	4,042	9.8%	248	8.8%
Black	5,266	12.8%	671	23.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,582	3.8%	171	6.1%
Native American	1,855	4.5%	57	2.0%
Unknown	2,300	5.6%	129	4.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	5,993	14.5%	424	15.1%
Married	9,511	23.0%	528	18.8%
Never Married	19,662	47.6%	1,292	45.9%
Divorced	5,671	13.7%	519	18.4%
Widow	264	0.6%	38	1.4%
Unknown	172	0.4%	13	0.5%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	36,562	88.6%	2,465	87.6%
Resident Alien	4,616	11.2%	341	12.1%
U.S. National	95	0.2%	8	0.3%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	46	0.1%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	117	0.3%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	1,189	2.9%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,685	8.9%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	16,139	39.1%	703	25.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	12,443	30.1%	1,138	40.4%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,358	15.4%	762	27.1%
50 – 55 Years Old	945	2.3%	158	5.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	236	0.6%	32	1.1%
60 – 64 Years Old	98	0.2%	20	0.7%
65 + Years Old	17	0.0%	1	0.0%
Mean Age of Adults	31.2 Years Old		36.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		36.0 Years Old	

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to TANF Adults Who Have Been on Assistance 61 or More Months, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All TANF Head of Household Members (N=41,273)		Head of Household Members on Extended TANF Cases (N=2,814)	
		Percent		Percent
Limited in English ¹	4,432	10.7%	411	14.6%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	6,262	15.2%	359	12.8%
Region 2	4,621	11.2%	314	11.2%
Region 3	5,030	12.2%	225	8.0%
Region 4	9,587	23.2%	907	32.2%
Region 5	7,561	18.3%	593	21.1%
Region 6	8,214	19.9%	416	14.8%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Comparing Average Number of Children on All TANF Adult Cases to Adult Cases in Extension Status, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	All Adult Cases (N = 35,692)	Adult Cases in Extension Status (N = 2,718)
Average # of Children on Assistance in the Household	2.4 Children (0 – 14)	2.5 Children (0 – 12)

Note:

Several TANF cases may have no children on the AU. Examples include cases where the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child will not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, in cases where a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Other Programs

Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

SSP

WTAP

This section describes other programs not already discussed in previous sections. It includes: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplementation Payment (SSP), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly AREN caseload declined to 1,210 in SFY 2003**, compared to 1,472 in SFY 2002.
- **In June 2003, 2.0% of TANF families received AREN payments**, compared to 2.6% in July 2002.
- **The majority of AREN recipients in June 2003 were female (60.2%), and White (60.7%). Only 24.4% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **29.0 years**.
- **The average monthly CEAP caseload in SFY 2003 decreased to 35 cases**, down from the monthly average of 48 cases in SFY 2002.¹
- **The majority of CEAP adult recipients in June 2003 were female (56.0%), and Hispanic (52.0%). Only 28.1% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **34.0 years**.
- **The average monthly caseload for DCA increased in SFY 2003 (358 cases)**, compared to SFY 2002 (330 cases).
- **The average monthly DCA payment of \$1,254.90 remained about the same in SFY 2003** compared to \$1,249.81 in SFY 2002.
- **The majority of DCA adult recipients were female (73.1%) and white (66.7%). Only 36.4% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **29.0 years**.

¹ In SFY 2000, a large portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development. Under new legislation, a family that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA, is no longer eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation, as an alternative to CEAP. These factors caused the caseload to decline.

Other Programs

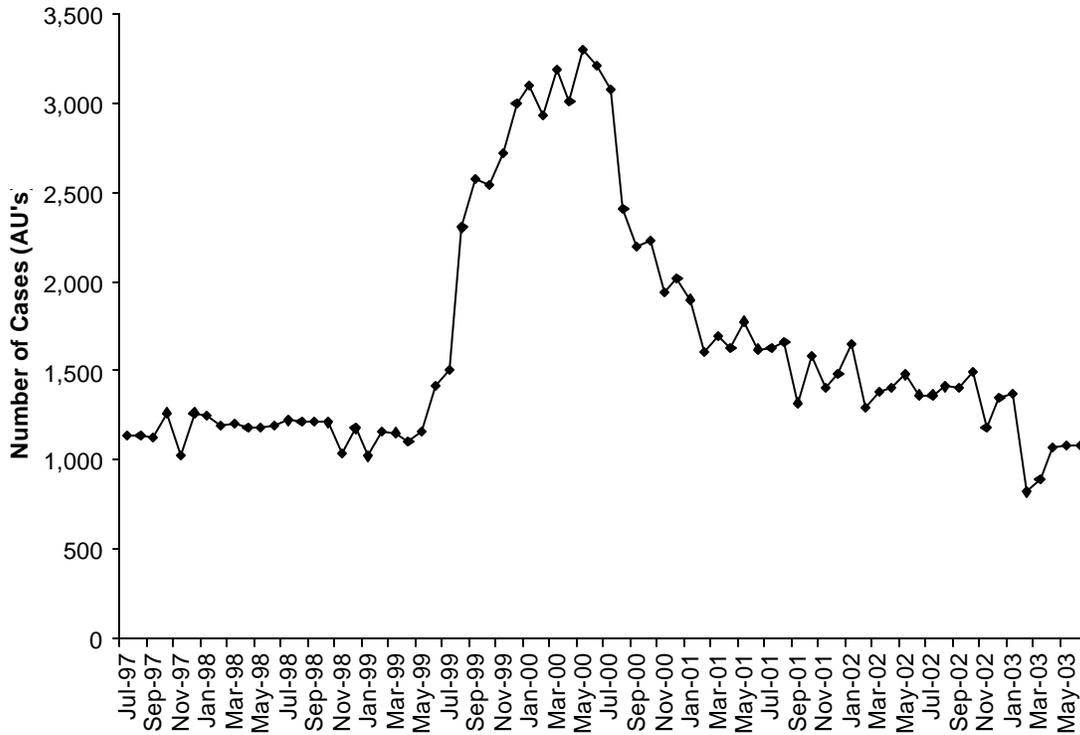
Other Programs Continued

- **The average monthly Refugee Cash Assistance caseload decreased in SFY 2003** (299 cases), compared to SFY 2002 (432 cases).
- **A majority of Refugee Cash Assistance Cases in June 2003** were either from the Ukraine (32.7%) or from Russia (28.2%).
- **The majority of Refugee Cash Assistance adult recipients in June 2003** were female (54.3%) and white (67.2%). **Only 32.8% of adults were married.** The median age of an adult was 28.0 Years. Almost all recipients (99.7%) were **limited in English.**
- **State administration of the State Supplementation program began in October 2002.** The average monthly SSP caseload in SFY 2003 was 3,761 cases.
- **In June 2003, a majority of SSP adult recipients were female (52.2%) and white (64.2%). A majority of recipients were married (87.3%).** The median age of an SSP recipient was **54 years old.**
- **The annual total of WTAP cases in SFY 2003 was 151,972 cases,** compared to a total of 119,238 cases in SFY 2002.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

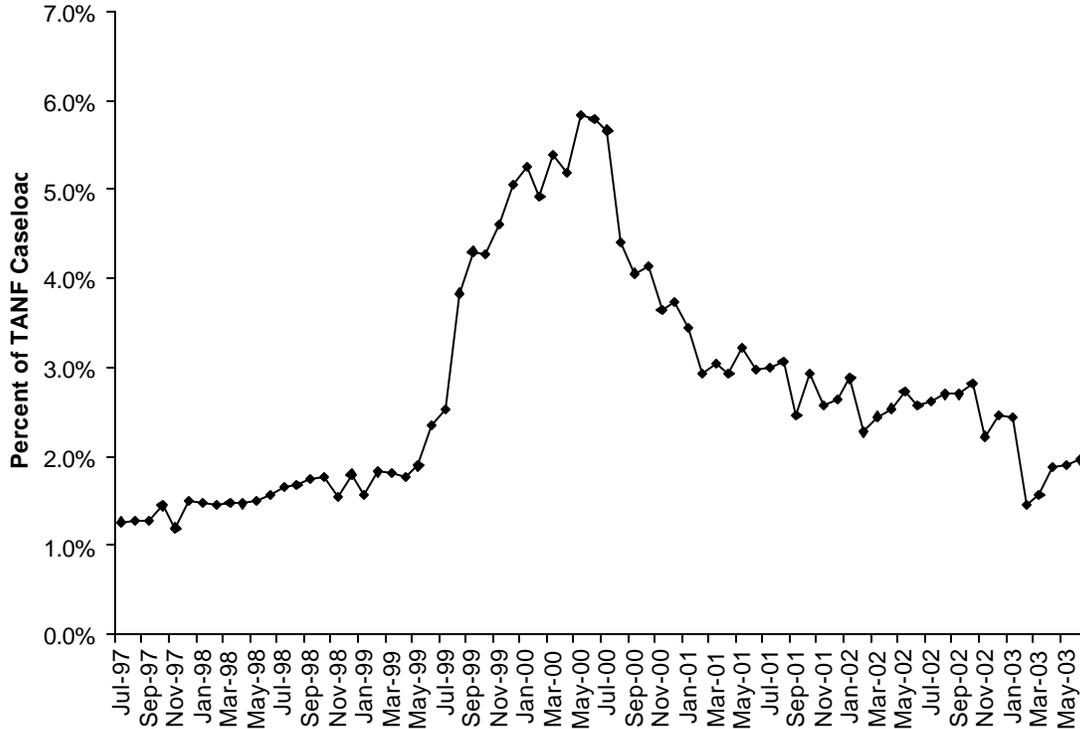


	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03
July	1,502	3,079	1,624	1,365
August	2,302	2,405	1,663	1,410
September	2,574	2,196	1,320	1,408
October	2,539	2,227	1,586	1,490
November	2,719	1,942	1,408	1,182
December	2,994	2,017	1,483	1,346
January	3,096	1,899	1,650	1,367
February	2,930	1,607	1,294	820
March	3,188	1,690	1,382	893
April	3,005	1,623	1,406	1,073
May	3,302	1,777	1,478	1,081
June	3,206	1,621	1,364	1,084
Monthly Avg.	2,780	2,007	1,472	1,210

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	Percent of AREN Compared to TANF	Total AREN Expenditures
July	52,166	1,365	2.6%	\$1,087,069
August	52,296	1,410	2.7%	\$1,118,745
September	52,170	1,408	2.7%	\$1,114,956
October	52,765	1,490	2.8%	\$1,226,071
November	53,156	1,182	2.2%	\$972,041
December	54,807	1,346	2.5%	\$1,118,541
January	56,158	1,367	2.4%	\$1,131,187
February	56,282	820	1.5%	\$488,456
March	56,782	893	1.6%	\$512,247
April	57,022	1,073	1.9%	\$621,985
May	56,690	1,081	1.9%	\$618,110
June	55,280	1,084	2.0%	\$618,143
Monthly Avg.	54,511	1,210	2.2%	\$885,629

Note: In February 2003, as a result of a policy change, the AREN payment standard was changed from a \$1,500 annual payment to a \$750 annual payment.

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload By Type, SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	Percent
Prevent Eviction	490	40.5%
Utility Shut-off	307	25.4%
Homeless	233	19.2%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	168	13.9%
Exception to Policy	35	2.9%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	29	2.4%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	26	2.1%
Obtain New Housing – Domestic Violence	21	1.7%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	2	0.2%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Monthly Avg.	1,210	100.0%

Note: Because many families have more than one reason to use AREN payments, percentages are calculated by taking the average monthly caseload by type as the numerator divided by the average monthly AREN caseload (1,222 cases) as the denominator. Therefore, percentages sum to more than 100 percent.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	3	0.3%
Colfax Branch Office	1	0.1%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Mattawa	1	0.1%
Moses Lake	18	1.7%
Newport	1	0.1%
Okanogan	2	0.2%
Othello	3	0.3%
Republic	3	0.3%
Spokane North	77	7.1%
Spokane Southwest	26	2.4%
Spokane Valley	36	3.3%
Tri County – Colville	10	0.9%
Wenatchee	6	0.6%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	187	17.3%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	40	3.7%
Kennewick	10	0.9%
Pasco	8	0.7%
Sunnyside	6	0.6%
Walla Walla	13	1.2%
Wapato	37	3.4%
Yakima	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center	116	10.7%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	12	1.1%
Region 3		
Alderwood	44	4.1%
Bellingham	0	0.0%
Everett	19	1.8%
Friday Harbor	6	0.6%
Mt. Vernon	13	1.2%
Oak Harbor	19	1.8%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	135	12.5%
Region 3 Call Center	3	0.3%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	1	0.1%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	39	3.6%
Belltown	3	0.3%
Burien	33	3.0%
Capitol Hill	23	2.1%
Federal Way	20	1.8%
King Eastside	19	1.8%
King North/Ballard	8	0.7%
King South/Kent	30	2.8%
Rainier	14	1.3%
Renton	8	0.7%
West Seattle	12	1.1%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	209	19.3%
Region 5		
Bremerton	19	1.8%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	126	11.6%
Pierce South	28	2.6%
Puyallup	52	4.8%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	225	20.8%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	19	1.8%
Chehalis	29	2.7%
Columbia River	92	8.5%
Forks	3	0.3%
Goldendale	3	0.3%
Kelso	22	2.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	13	1.2%
Port Angeles	5	0.5%
Port Townsend	3	0.3%
Shelton	14	1.3%
South Bend	2	0.2%
Stevenson	5	0.5%
White Salmon	1	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	1	0.1%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	212	19.6%
State Total	1084	100%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	2	0.2%
Asotin	3	0.3%
Benton	37	3.4%
Chelan	4	0.4%
Clallam	8	0.7%
Clark	88	8.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	23	2.1%
Douglas	2	0.2%
Ferry	3	0.3%
Franklin	14	1.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	19	1.8%
Grays Harbor	17	1.6%
Island	6	0.6%
Jefferson	3	0.3%
King	208	19.2%
Kitsap	18	1.7%
Kittitas	2	0.2%
Klickitat	5	0.5%
Lewis	32	3.0%
Lincoln	1	0.1%
Mason	13	1.2%
Okanogan	2	0.2%
Pacific	3	0.3%
Pend Oreille	1	0.1%
Pierce	204	18.8%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	19	1.8%
Skamania	4	0.4%
Snohomish	90	8.3%
Spokane	142	13.1%
Stevens	10	0.9%
Thurston	17	1.6%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	6	0.6%
Whatcom	23	2.1%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	55	5.1%
State Total	1,084	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=3,255)	Percent	All Adults (N=1,204)	Percent
Gender				
Female	1,960	60.2%	932	77.4%
Male	1,295	39.8%	272	22.6%
Race				
White	1,976	60.7%	811	67.4%
Hispanic	326	10.0%	89	7.4%
Black	569	17.5%	183	15.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	60	1.8%	23	1.9%
Native American	90	2.8%	37	3.1%
Unknown	234	7.2%	61	5.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	185	15.4%	185	15.4%
Married	294	24.4%	294	24.4%
Never Married	550	45.7%	550	45.7%
Divorced	169	14.0%	169	14.0%
Widow	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Unknown	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	3,068	94.3%	1,114	92.5%
Resident Alien	182	5.6%	86	7.1%
U.S. National	5	0.2%	4	0.3%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	1,979	60.8%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	56	1.7%	3	0.2%
18 Years Old	46	1.4%	29	2.4%
19 – 20 Years Old	102	3.1%	100	8.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	513	15.8%	513	42.6%
30 – 39 Years Old	370	11.4%	370	30.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	164	5.0%	164	13.6%
50 – 55 Years Old	19	0.6%	19	1.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	4	0.1%	4	0.3%
60 – 64 Years Old	2	0.1%	2	0.2%
65 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.2 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.6 Years Old		30.6 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=3,255)		All Adults (N=1,204)	
		Percent		Percent
Client Type				
Adult	1,204	37.0%	1,204	100.0%
Child	2,051	63.0%		
Limited in English¹	213	6.5%	62	5.1%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	564	17.3%	214	17.8%
Region 2	385	11.8%	134	11.1%
Region 3	384	11.8%	154	12.8%
Region 4	653	20.1%	225	18.7%
Region 5	633	19.4%	233	19.4%
Region 6	636	19.5%	244	20.3%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected CEAP Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	48 (16 – 117)	35 (13 – 74)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	162 (60 – 421)	124 (36 – 292)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	68 (22 – 180)	52 (18 – 127)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	94 (38 – 241)	72 (18 – 165)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population¹	6,041,700	6,098,300
Children as a Percent of Recipients	58.0%	58.0%
Average Persons Per Case	3.4	3.5
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.1
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$517.02 (\$455.08 - \$597.63)	\$512.84 (\$474.91 - \$578.39)

Note:

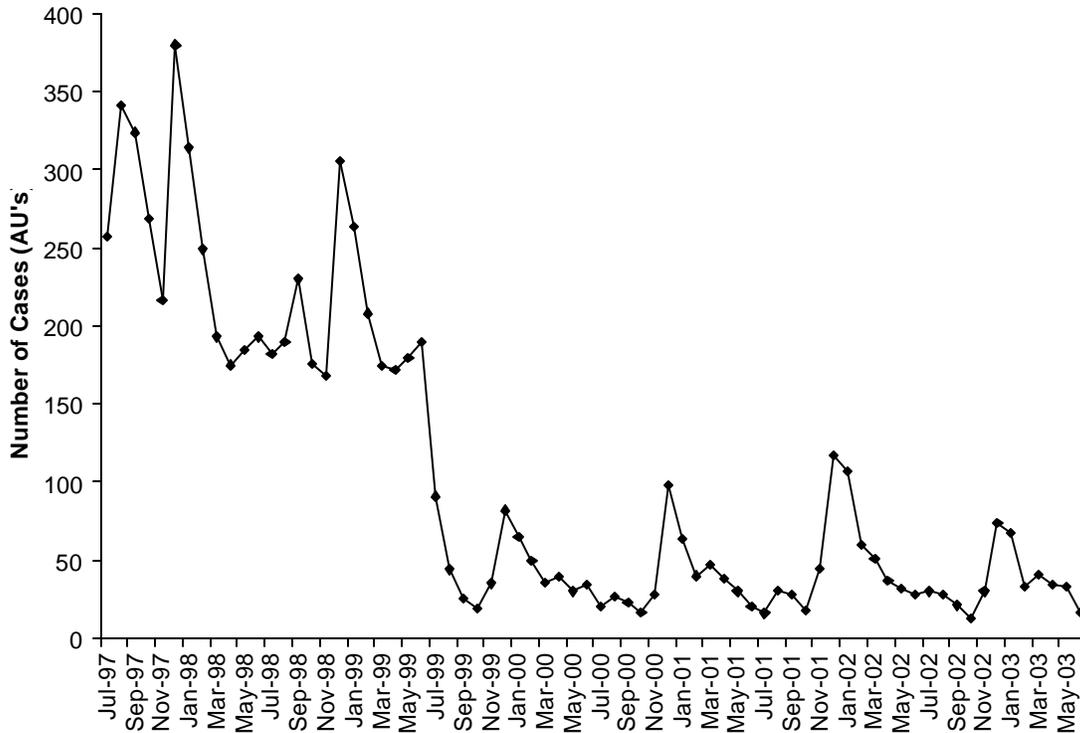
¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 2003

Source: ESA - OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	30	98	\$15,581.88	\$0.00	\$519.40
August	28	85	\$13,308.82	\$0.00	\$475.32
September	21	66	\$10,120.00	\$0.00	\$481.90
October	13	36	\$6,505.00	\$0.00	\$500.38
November	30	95	\$14,727.73	\$0.00	\$490.92
December	74	292	\$42,800.66	\$0.00	\$578.39
January	67	263	\$36,705.98	\$0.00	\$547.85
February	33	120	\$18,299.16	\$0.00	\$554.52
March	41	162	\$20,968.98	\$0.00	\$511.44
April	34	101	\$16,147.00	\$0.00	\$474.91
May	33	116	\$16,196.31	\$0.00	\$490.80
June	17	57	\$8,980.98	\$0.00	\$528.29
Avg. Mo.	35	124	\$18,362	\$0.00	\$512.84

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	1	5.9%
Newport	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	3	17.6%
Republic	0	0.0%
Spokane North	0	0.0%
Spokane Southwest	0	0.0%
Spokane Valley	0	0.0%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	0	0.0%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	4	23.5%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Kennewick	0	0.0%
Pasco	2	11.8%
Sunnyside	1	5.9%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Wapato	1	5.9%
Yakima	2	11.8%
Region 2 Call Center	1	5.9%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	7	41.2%
Region 3		
Alderwood	4	23.5%
Bellingham	0	0.0%
Everett	1	5.9%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1	5.9%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	6	35.3%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	0	0.0%
Belltown	0	0.0%
Burien	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%
Federal Way	0	0.0%
King Eastside	0	0.0%
King North/Ballard	0	0.0%
King South/Kent	0	0.0%
Rainier	0	0.0%
Renton	0	0.0%
West Seattle	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	0	0.0%
Region 5		
Bremerton	0	0.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	0	0.0%
Pierce South	0	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	0	0.0%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%
Columbia River	0	0.0%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	0	0.0%
State Total	17	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	3	18.8%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	3	18.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	1	6.3%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	0	0.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	5	31.3%
Spokane	0	0.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	4	25.0%
State Total	17	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=57)		All Adults (N=25)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	25	43.9%	14	56.0%
Male	32	56.1%	11	44.0%
Race				
White	11	19.3%	5	20.0%
Hispanic	30	52.6%	13	52.0%
Black	3	5.3%	1	4.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	13	22.8%	6	24.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	3	12.0%	3	12.0%
Married	16	64.0%	16	64.0%
Never Married	4	16.0%	4	16.0%
Divorced	1	4.0%	1	4.0%
Widow	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	4.0%	1	4.0%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	15	26.3%	5	20.0%
Resident Alien	3	5.3%	2	8.0%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	33	57.9%	15	60.0%
Unknown	6	10.5%	3	12.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	32	56.1%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	1	1.8%	1	4.0%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	1	1.8%	1	4.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	7	12.3%	7	28.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	8	14.0%	8	32.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	4	7.0%	4	16.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	4	7.0%	4	16.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.6 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	35.1 Years Old		35.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	34.0 Years Old		34.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=57)		All Adults (N=25)	
		Percent		Percent
Client Type				
Adult	25	43.8%	25	100.0%
Child	32	56.2%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	38	66.7%	18	72.0%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	22	38.6%	8	32.0%
Region 2	15	26.3%	9	36.0%
Region 3	20	35.1%	8	32.0%
Region 4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 - June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 - June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	330 (248 - 368)	358 (243 - 427)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,099 (815 - 1,222)	1,175 (781 - 1,408)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	444 (338 - 503)	476 (328 - 546)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	656 (476 - 719)	699 (453 - 865)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	6,041,700	6,098,300
Children as a Percent of Recipients	59.6%	59.5%
Average Persons Per Case	3.3	3.3
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.0
Average Children Per Adult	1.5	1.5
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,249.81 (\$1,192.18 - \$1,290.36)	\$1,256.38 (\$1,202.30 - 1,299.68)

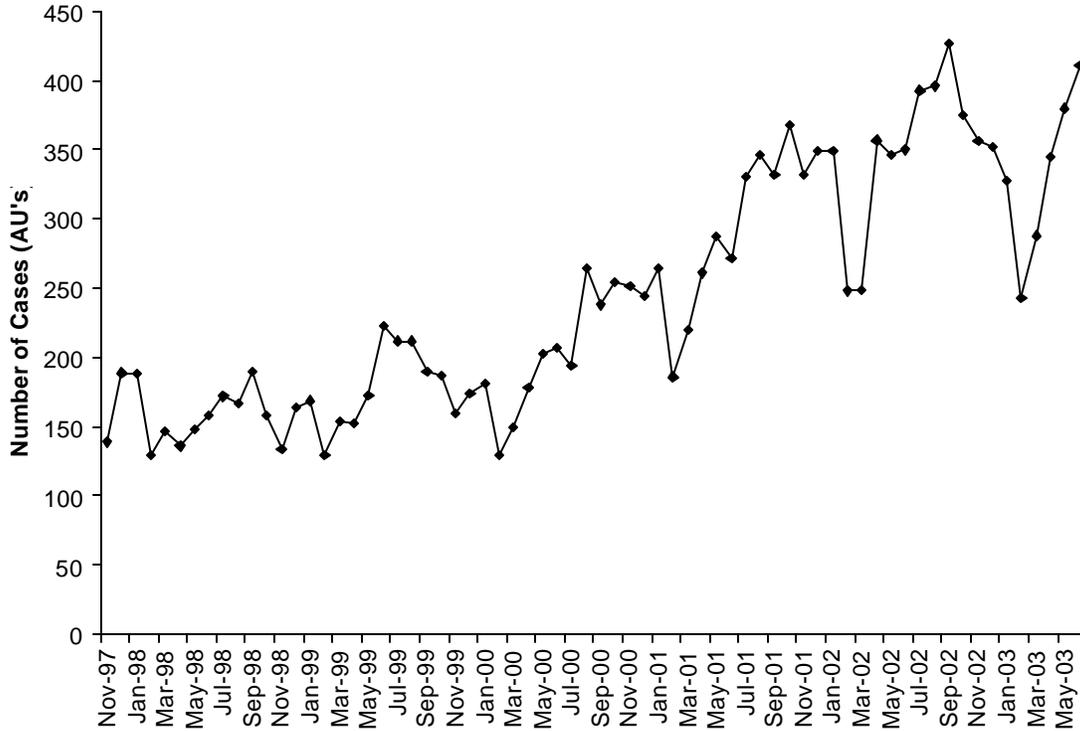
¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Caseload SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	393	1,296	\$490,772.15	\$170.00	\$1,248.78
August	396	1,287	\$496,746.37	\$170.00	\$1,254.41
September	427	1,408	\$525,747.79	\$133.00	\$1,231.26
October	375	1,188	\$450,863.42	\$146.00	\$1,202.30
November	356	1,162	\$444,408.93	\$70.00	\$1,248.34
December	352	1,160	\$439,498.48	\$241.00	\$1,248.58
January	328	1,117	\$417,522.21	\$75.00	\$1,272.93
February	243	781	\$312,279.76	\$842.65	\$1,285.10
March	288	940	\$360,179.80	\$1,525.00	\$1,250.62
April	345	1,150	\$448,390.74	\$73.00	\$1,299.68
May	380	1,277	\$485,079.53	\$177.00	\$1,276.53
June	411	1,329	\$517,064.08	\$347.46	\$1,258.06
Mo. Avg.	358	1,175	\$449,046.11	\$330.84	\$1,256.38

Note: Diversion Cash Assistance cases first appeared in the ACES database in November 1997.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	2	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	4	1.0%
Davenport	4	1.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	2	0.5%
Newport	2	0.5%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%
Spokane North	16	3.9%
Spokane Southwest	15	3.6%
Spokane Valley	7	1.7%
Tri County – Colville	2	0.5%
Wenatchee	2	0.5%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	56	13.6%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	2	0.5%
Kennewick	6	1.5%
Pasco	13	3.2%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	2	0.5%
Wapato	12	2.9%
Yakima	11	2.7%
Region 2 Call Center	6	1.5%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	52	12.7%
Region 3		
Alderwood	9	2.2%
Bellingham	5	1.2%
Everett	7	1.7%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	9	2.2%
Oak Harbor	1	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	4	1.0%
Smokey Point	24	5.8%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	59	14.4%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	6	1.5%
Belltown	2	0.5%
Burien	8	1.9%
Capitol Hill	1	0.2%
Federal Way	8	1.9%
King Eastside	3	0.7%
King North/Ballard	9	2.2%
King South/Kent	17	4.1%
Rainier	4	1.0%
Renton	12	2.9%
West Seattle	7	1.7%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	77	18.7%
Region 5		
Bremerton	34	8.3%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	18	4.4%
Pierce South	6	1.5%
Puyallup	18	4.4%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	76	18.5%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	2	0.5%
Chehalis	8	1.9%
Columbia River	59	14.4%
Forks	1	0.2%
Goldendale	1	0.2%
Kelso	2	0.5%
Long Beach	8	1.9%
Neah Bay	1	0.2%
Olympia	4	1.0%
Port Angeles	1	0.2%
Port Townsend	1	0.2%
Shelton	3	0.7%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	91	22.1%
State Total	411	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	2	0.5%
Benton	5	1.2%
Chelan	2	0.5%
Clallam	1	0.2%
Clark	59	14.4%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	1	0.2%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	19	4.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	2	0.5%
Grays Harbor	3	0.7%
Island	1	0.2%
Jefferson	1	0.2%
King	77	18.7%
Kitsap	31	7.5%
Kittitas	2	0.5%
Klickitat	3	0.7%
Lewis	7	1.7%
Lincoln	4	1.0%
Mason	4	1.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	2	0.5%
Pend Oreille	2	0.5%
Pierce	42	10.2%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	9	2.2%
Skamania	1	0.2%
Snohomish	45	10.9%
Spokane	38	9.2%
Stevens	2	0.5%
Thurston	8	1.9%
Wahkiakum	1	0.2%
Walla Walla	2	0.5%
Whatcom	5	1.2%
Whitman	4	1.0%
Yakima	24	5.8%
Unknown	2	0.5%
State Total	411	100.0%

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=1,329)		All Adults (N=546)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	772	58.1%	399	73.1%
Male	557	41.9%	147	26.9%
Race				
White	838	63.1%	364	66.7%
Hispanic	136	10.2%	56	10.3%
Black	165	12.4%	56	10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	2.9%	22	4.0%
Native American	46	3.5%	18	3.3%
Unknown	105	7.9%	30	5.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	71	13.0%	71	13.0%
Married	199	36.4%	199	36.4%
Never Married	213	39.0%	213	39.0%
Divorced	60	11.0%	60	11.0%
Widow	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Unknown	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	509	93.2%	1272	95.7%
Resident Alien	32	5.9%	46	3.5%
U.S. National	5	0.9%	11	0.8%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	757	57.0%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	22	1.7%	1	0.2%
18 Years Old	11	0.8%	6	1.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	28	2.1%	28	5.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	246	18.5%	246	45.1%
30 – 39 Years Old	189	14.2%	189	34.6%
40 – 49 Years Old	67	5.0%	67	12.3%
50 – 55 Years Old	8	0.6%	8	1.5%
56 – 59 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.3 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.9 Years Old		30.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=1,329)	Percent	All Adults (N=546)	Percent
Client Type				
Adult	546		546	100.0%
Child	783		0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	64	4.8%	27	4.9%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	177	13.3%	75	13.7%
Region 2	177	13.3%	71	13.0%
Region 3	190	14.3%	79	14.5%
Region 4	263	19.8%	101	18.5%
Region 5	226	17.0%	93	17.0%
Region 6	296	22.3%	127	23.3%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2002 and SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	432 (311 – 547)	299 (235 – 382)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	517 (387 – 644)	360 (276 – 474)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population¹	6,041,700	6,098,300
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	2,228,174	2,257,121
Average Persons Per Case	1.2	1.2
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$331.64 (\$314.31 - \$349.26)	\$330.50 (\$313.81 - \$349.53)

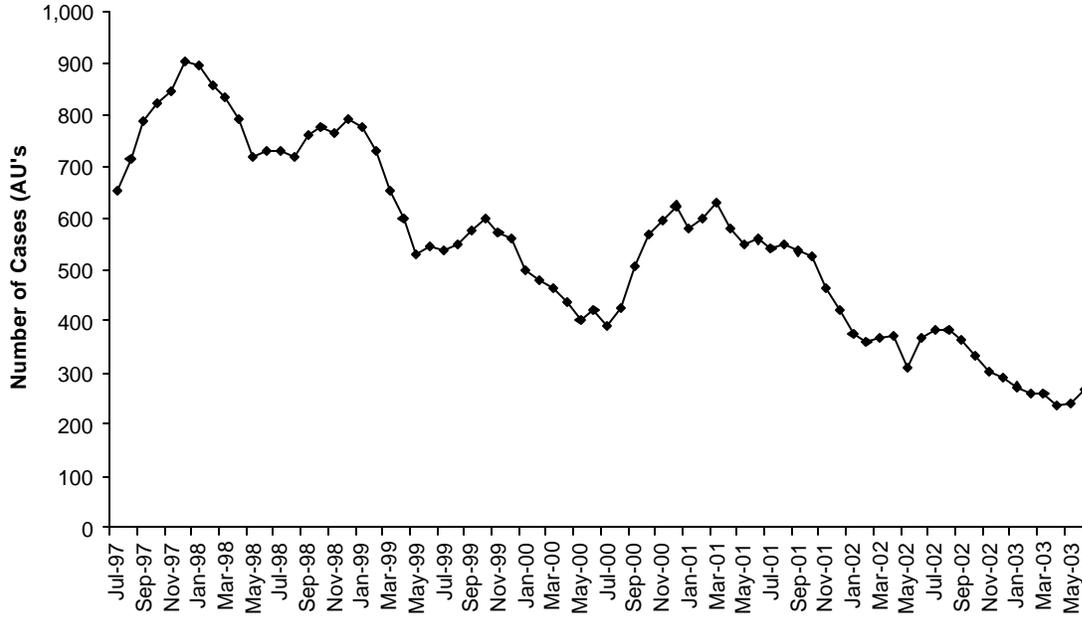
¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Caseload SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	381	469	\$128,342.50	\$327.85	\$336.86
August	382	474	\$129,253.00	\$351.00	\$338.36
September	363	439	\$122,966.00	\$146.00	\$338.75
October	334	404	\$116,743.00	\$1,088.57	\$349.53
November	301	364	\$101,442.00	\$213.72	\$337.02
December	292	344	\$97,887.04	\$105.60	\$335.23
January	273	323	\$89,610.50	\$110.00	\$328.24
February	261	302	\$84,098.00	\$235.00	\$322.21
March	258	301	\$81,902.00	\$360.00	\$317.45
April	235	276	\$78,370.49	\$1,865.00	\$333.49
May	242	300	\$75,941.00	-\$463.00	\$313.81
June	266	326	\$83,796.00	\$235.00	\$315.02
Mo. Avg.	299	360	\$99,195.96	\$528.75	\$330.50

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Country of Origin, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Cases
Azerraijan	2	0.8%
Belarus	8	3.0%
Belorussia	4	1.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12	4.5%
Ethiopia	10	3.8%
Eritrea	1	0.4%
France	1	0.4%
Iran	6	2.3%
Kazakhstan	2	0.8%
Kenya	2	0.8%
Kyrgystan	4	1.5%
Liberia	1	0.4%
Moldovia	9	3.4%
Russia	75	28.2%
Serbia	1	0.4%
Somalia	22	8.3%
Sudan	2	0.8%
Turkey	4	1.5%
Ukraine	87	32.7%
Uzbekistan	1	0.4%
Vietnam	7	2.6%
Other Country	5	1.9%
Total Caseload	266	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	0	0.0%
Newport	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%
Spokane North	17	6.4%
Spokane Southwest	3	1.1%
Spokane Valley	13	4.9%
Tri County – Colville	1	0.4%
Wenatchee	0	0.0%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	34	12.8%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Kennewick	5	1.9%
Pasco	4	1.5%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	9	3.4%
Region 3		
Alderwood	13	4.9%
Bellingham	13	4.9%
Everett	23	8.6%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	5	1.9%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	5	1.9%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	59	22.2%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	1	0.4%
Belltown	1	0.4%
Burien	21	7.9%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%
Federal Way	8	3.0%
King Eastside	18	6.8%
King North/Ballard	9	3.4%
King South/Kent	56	21.1%
Rainier	4	1.5%
Renton	9	3.4%
West Seattle	3	1.1%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	130	48.9%
Region 5		
Bremerton	0	0.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	0	0.0%
Pierce South	9	3.4%
Puyallup	1	0.4%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	10	3.7%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%
Columbia River	24	9.0%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	24	9.0%
State Total	266	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	6	2.3%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	24	9.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	3	1.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	130	48.9%
Kitsap	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	10	3.8%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	5	1.9%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	41	15.4%
Spokane	33	12.4%
Stevens	1	0.4%
Thurston	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Whatcom	13	4.9%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
State Total	266	100.0%

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=326)	Percent
Gender		
Female	177	54.3%
Male	149	45.7%
Race		
White	219	67.2%
Hispanic	8	2.5%
Black	28	8.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	3.4%
Native American	0	0.0%
Unknown	60	18.4%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	21	6.4%
Married	107	32.8%
Never Married	161	49.4%
Divorced	9	2.8%
Widow	26	8.0%
Unknown	2	0.6%
Citizenship		
Resident Alien	326	100.0%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	34	10.4%
19 – 20 Years Old	55	16.9%
21 – 29 Years Old	73	22.4%
30 – 39 Years Old	18	5.5%
40 – 49 Years Old	30	9.2%
50 – 55 Years Old	32	9.8%
56 – 59 Years Old	18	5.5%
60 – 64 Years Old	32	9.8%
65 + Years Old	34	10.4%
Mean Age of Adults	36.5	
Median Age of Adults	28.0	

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=326)	
		Percent
Limited in English¹	325	99.7%
DSHS Region		
Region 1	36	11.0%
Region 2	10	3.1%
Region 3	85	26.1%
Region 4	154	47.2%
Region 5	11	3.4%
Region 6	30	9.2%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected SSP Program Characteristics SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	3,761 (3,455 – 4,062)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	3,761 (3,455 – 4,062)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace
Total Population ¹	6,098,300
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	2,257,121
Average Persons Per Case	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$81.93 (\$68.72 - \$97.99)

¹ OFM, 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

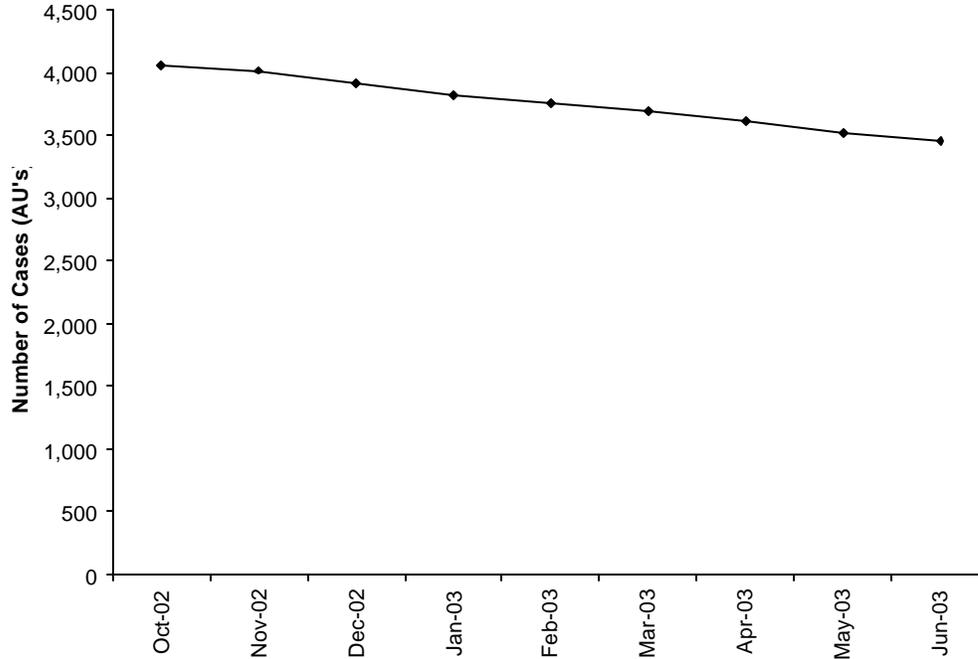
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

NOTE: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002. numbers reported here represent the the number of cases managed by the Economic Services Administration (ESA).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload SFY 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
August	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
September	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
October	4,062	4,062	\$284,970.00	\$70.16
November	4,016	4,016	\$276,509.07	\$68.85
December	3,912	3,912	\$268,838.16	\$68.72
January	3,822	3,822	\$262,779.49	\$68.75
February	3,761	3,761	\$259,406.85	\$68.97
March	3,694	3,694	\$361,966.86	\$97.99
April	3,607	3,607	\$353,441.38	\$97.99
May	3,521	3,521	\$345,034.56	\$97.99
June	3,455	3,455	\$338,555.46	\$97.99
Mo. Avg.	3,761	3,761	\$305,722.43	\$81.93

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	19	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	13	0.4%
Davenport	3	0.1%
Mattawa	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	56	1.6%
Newport	26	0.8%
Okanogan	46	1.3%
Othello	8	0.2%
Republic	19	0.5%
Spokane North	110	3.2%
Spokane Southwest	118	3.4%
Spokane Valley	104	3.0%
Tri County – Colville	65	1.9%
Wenatchee	45	1.3%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	632	18.3%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	23	0.7%
Kennewick	56	1.6%
Pasco	41	1.2%
Sunnyside	59	1.7%
Walla Walla	45	1.3%
Wapato	54	1.6%
Yakima	122	3.5%
Region 2 Call Center	11	0.3%
Region 2 Total	411	11.9%
Region 3		
Alderwood	61	1.8%
Bellingham	98	2.8%
Everett	115	3.3%
Friday Harbor	3	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	57	1.6%
Oak Harbor	23	0.7%
Skykomish Valley	38	1.1%
Smokey Point	46	1.3%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	441	12.8%

Note: A number of cases received services through a Home Community Service center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. The cases were rolled into the nearest Community Services Office (CSO).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	1	0.0%
Belltown	31	0.9%
Burien	40	1.2%
Capitol Hill	30	0.9%
Federal Way	29	0.8%
King Eastside	45	1.3%
King North/Ballard	42	1.2%
King South/Kent	48	1.4%
Rainier	61	1.8%
Renton	35	1.0%
West Seattle	26	0.8%
Region 4 Call Center	268	7.8%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	656	19.0%
Region 5		
Bremerton	100	2.9%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	16	0.5%
Pierce South	127	3.7%
Puyallup	61	1.8%
Region 5 Call Center	172	5.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	476	13.8%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	60	1.7%
Chehalis	55	1.6%
Columbia River	126	3.6%
Forks	4	0.1%
Goldendale	10	0.3%
Kelso	52	1.5%
Long Beach	9	0.3%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%
Olympia	47	1.4%
Port Angeles	24	0.7%
Port Townsend	7	0.2%
Shelton	18	0.5%
South Bend	8	0.2%
Stevenson	6	0.2%
White Salmon	3	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	266	7.7%
<i>Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP</i>	695	20.1%
WASHCAP	21	0.6%
<i>Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP</i>	716	20.7%

Note: The WASHCAP office is located in Thurston County. The office is a part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
HCS Offices		
Aberdeen	3	0.1%
Alderwood	8	0.2%
Bellingham	5	0.1%
Bremerton	9	0.3%
Chehalis	1	0.0%
Clarkston	2	0.1%
Colville	9	0.3%
Ellensburg	2	0.1%
Everett	13	0.4%
Holgate	65	1.9%
Kelso	3	0.1%
Moses Lake	6	0.2%
Mt. Vernon	9	0.3%
Okanogan	3	0.1%
Pacific	1	0.0%
Pasco	10	0.3%
Port Angeles	2	0.1%
Puyallup	5	0.1%
Skykomish	4	0.1%
Smokey Point	1	0.0%
Spokane	41	1.2%
Sunnyside	9	0.3%
Tacoma	18	0.5%
Toppenish-Wapato	3	0.1%
Tumwater	10	0.3%
Vancouver	6	0.2%
Walla Walla	4	0.1%
Wenatchee	5	0.1%
Yakima-Ellensburg	11	0.3%
HCS Office Total	268	7.8%
State Total	3,455	100.0%

Note: A number of SSP cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of a Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By County of Residence, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	10	0.3%
Asotin	18	0.5%
Benton	69	2.0%
Chelan	36	1.0%
Clallam	44	1.3%
Clark	195	5.6%
Columbia	2	0.1%
Cowlitz	94	2.7%
Douglas	11	0.3%
Ferry	19	0.5%
Franklin	31	0.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	54	1.6%
Grays Harbor	95	2.7%
Island	24	0.7%
Jefferson	11	0.3%
King	732	21.2%
Kitsap	111	3.2%
Kittitas	21	0.6%
Klickitat	20	0.6%
Lewis	84	2.4%
Lincoln	5	0.1%
Mason	33	1.0%
Okanogan	45	1.3%
Pacific	30	0.9%
Pend Oreille	26	0.8%
Pierce	400	11.6%
San Juan	3	0.1%
Skagit	54	1.6%
Skamania	8	0.2%
Snohomish	258	7.5%
Spokane	332	9.6%
Stevens	58	1.7%
Thurston	92	2.7%
Wahkiakum	3	0.1%
Walla Walla	44	1.3%
Whatcom	97	2.8%
Whitman	13	0.4%
Yakima	240	6.9%
Unknown County	33	1.0%
State Total	3,455	100.0%

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics, June 2003

Source: ESA-OPADA

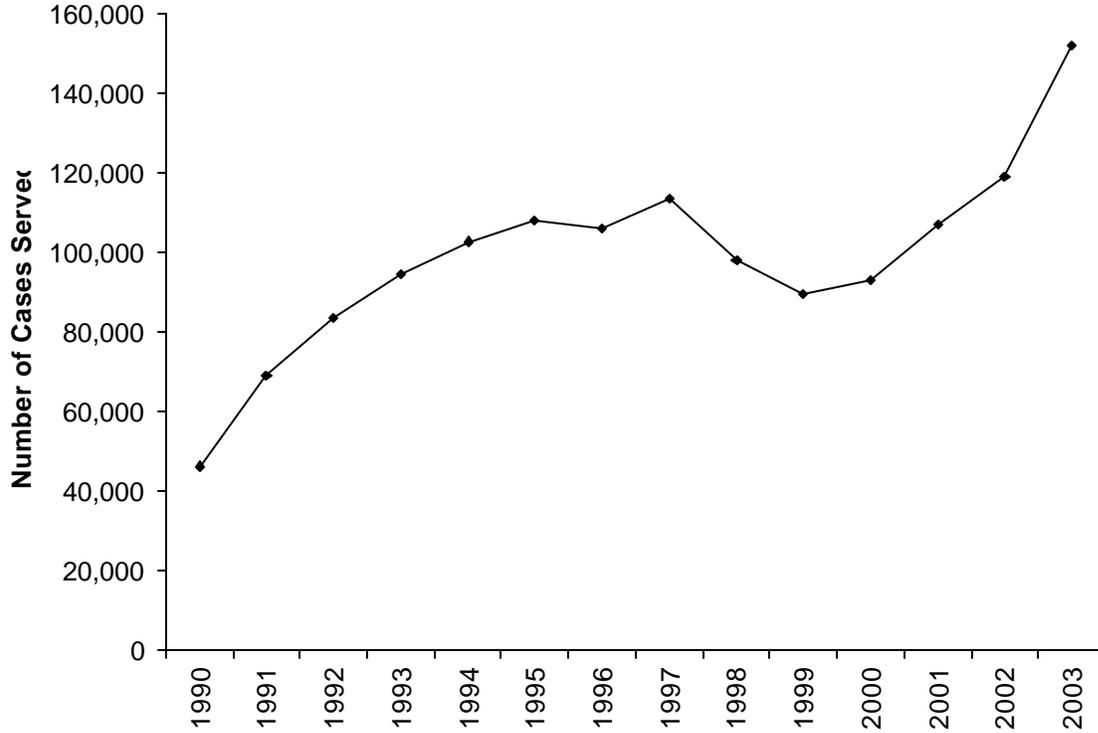
Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=3,455)	Percent
Gender		
Female	1,803	52.2%
Male	1,652	47.8%
Race		
White	2,219	64.2%
Black	96	2.8%
Hispanic	262	7.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	539	15.6%
Native American	86	2.5%
Unknown	253	7.3%
Marital Status		
Separated	88	2.5%
Married	3,016	87.3%
Never Married	190	5.5%
Divorced	59	1.7%
Widow	24	0.7%
Unknown	78	2.3%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	2,725	78.9%
Resident Alien	717	20.8%
U.S. National	13	0.4%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	2	0.1%
19-20 Years Old	13	0.4%
21 – 29 Years Old	202	5.8%
30 – 39 Years Old	429	12.4%
40 – 49 Years Old	686	19.9%
50 – 55 Years Old	494	14.3%
56 – 59 Years Old	339	9.8%
60 – 64 Years Old	428	12.4%
65 + Years Old	862	24.9%
Mean Age of Adults	53.6 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	54.0 Years Old	
Limited in English	749	21.7%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print OR that the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload SFY 1990 to SFY 2003

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



State Fiscal Year	Cases Served
1990	46,242
1991	69,133
1992	83,509
1993	94,577
1994	102,765
1995	108,193
1996	106,145
1997	113,450
1998	97,888
1999	89,384
2000	93,078
2001	107,159
2002	119,238
2003	151,972

Expenditures

Expenditures Introduction

This section presents expenditures of ESA's programs. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Expenditures Overview
- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most child care assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

Federal law requires states to maintain "historic levels of spending" for the programs consolidated in the TANF block grant. This state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Failure to spend state dollars at that level can result in a reduced block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 75% of what they had historically spent on these programs, based on their 1994 spending levels.

Expenditures

Expenditures Overview

This sub-section summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 03-05 biennium.

General Fund-State expenditures for DSHS are projected to be 28% of the total statewide General Fund-State expenditures.

ESA (including child support services) is expected to be 12% of the total DSHS General Fund-State spending during the 2003-05 biennium.

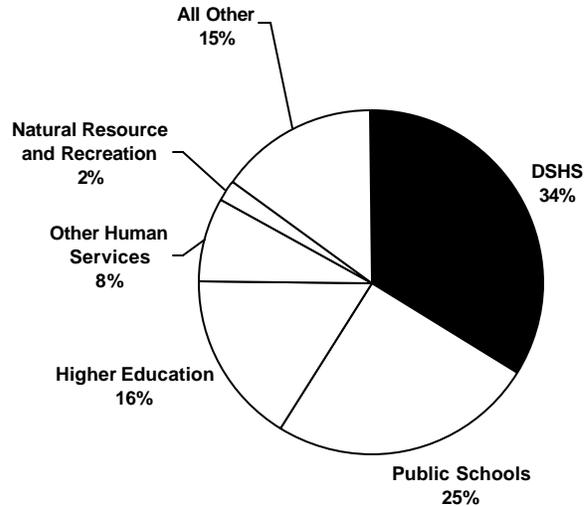
Highlights:

- **The budget for all cash grant assistance programs is reflects a decrease of 13.3%**, with the state share of expenditures budgeted to decrease by 8.1%, from the 2001-03 to 2003-05 biennium.
- **Working Connections Child Care costs are budgeted to decrease to \$593.9 million in the 2003-05 biennium.** This is 7.3% lower than expenditures in the 2001-03 biennium.
- **The WorkFirst program budget has been reduced to \$151.9 million in the 2003-05 biennium.** This is 34.6% lower than expenditures in the 2001-03 biennium.

Expenditures

State Budget Overview – All Funds 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

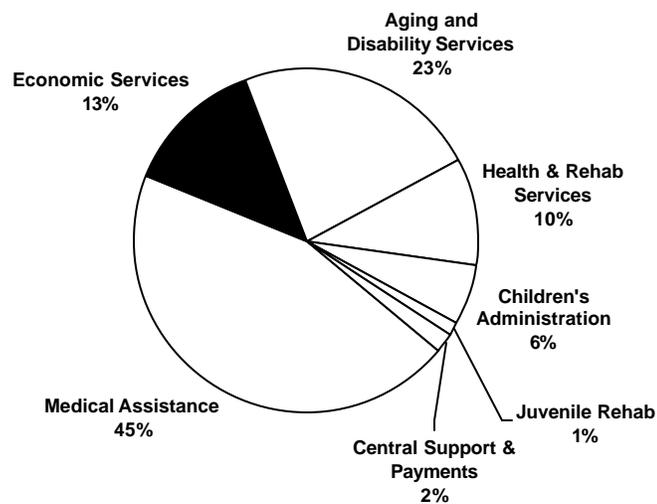
Source: DSHS Budget Division



¹ Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

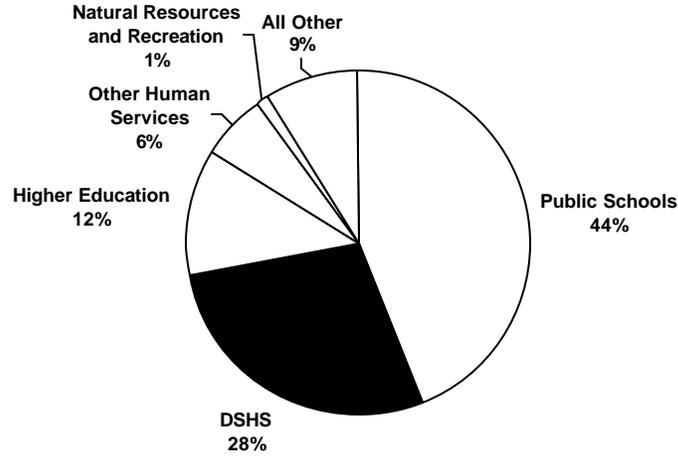
Source: DSHS Budget Division



Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

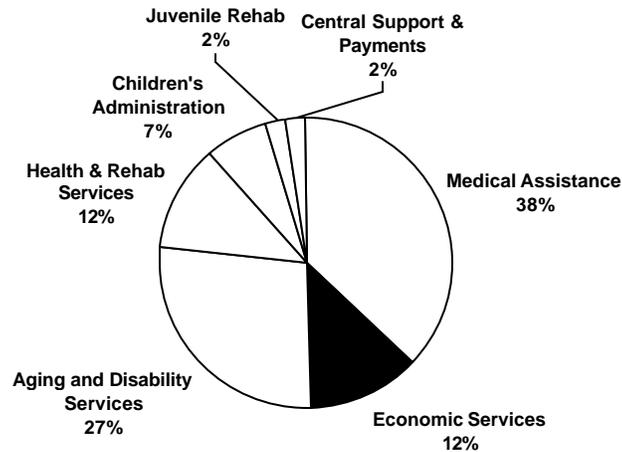
Source: DSHS Budget Division



Note: All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office



Expenditures

Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	ACTUAL FY 01-03	PROJECTED FY 03-05	CHANGE FY01-03 TO FY03-05 AMOUNT	PERCENT
Grant Assistance Program				
State	391.8	360.0	(31.8)	-8.1%
Total	589.2	512.1	(77.1)	-13.1%
Child Care				
State	106.2	105.4	(0.8)	-0.8%
Total	640.8	594.0	(46.8)	-7.3%
WorkFirst				
State	12.3	-	(12.3)	-100.0%
Total	226.2	145.8	(80.4)	-35.5%
Refugee Contracted Services				
State	2.0	2.0	-	0.0%
Total	28.1	15.2	(12.9)	-45.9%
ACES²				
State	19.8	23.6	3.8	19.2%
Total	38.4	48.3	9.9	25.8%
DCS Headquarters¹				
State	36.5	36.9	0.4	1.1%
Total	118.8	122.8	4.0	3.4%
DCS Field Services¹				
State	13.7	13.4	(0.3)	-2.2%
Total	130.4	130.3	(0.1)	-0.1%
Client Services and Support				
State	161.0	151.8	(9.2)	-5.7%
Total	287.1	274.6	(12.5)	-4.4%
Statewide Program Support				
State	99.3	107.6	8.3	8.4%
Total	185.0	199.2	14.2	7.7%
Other Client Services				
State	12.5	12.7	0.2	1.6%
Total	18.7	17.0	(1.7)	-9.1%
DASA Treatment				
State	4.9	6.2	1.3	26.5%
Total	6.2	6.2	-	0.0%
Special Projects³				
State	1.1	1.0	(0.1)	-9.1%
Total	2.5	1.3	(1.2)	-48.0%
Total				
State	861.1	820.6	(40.5)	-4.7%
Total	2,271.4	2,068.8	(204.6)	-9.0%

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent declines. SFY01-03 actuals and 03-05 projections are based on FRS reports dated 10/9/03. SFY04 and Projected SFY05 expenditures are based on approved allotments 10/03.

¹ The direct client support service functions previously incorporated in "DCS Headquarters" have been included in the "DCS Field Services" functional category for the 01-03 biennium.

² ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

³ Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as JAS/JFS Year 2000, SPSS Year 2000, WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case/New Hire Registry as well as some of the Food Stamp Accuracy projects.

Expenditures

Expenditures

Cash Grant Assistance

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for cash grant assistance programs:

- TANF Assistance (One and Two Parent Families, General Assistance for Pregnant Women, and General Assistance For Legal Guardians),
- Diversion Cash Assistance,
- Child Support Recoveries,
- General Assistance (including GA-X),
- CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs, Refugee Assistance,
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)

Highlights:

- **TANF Assistance expenditures are targeted to decline in the 03-05 biennium.**
- **Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP) expenditures in total are expected to decline in the 03-05 biennium as a result of the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002.**
- **General Assistance allotments have decreased in the 03-05 biennium compared to the 01-03 Biennium.**

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY01 – 03 Actuals		FY03 – 05 Projections	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF Assistance¹				
First Year	\$152,290.5	\$293,248.7	\$155,351.3	\$269,474.4
Second Year	\$150,540.0	\$283,881.8	\$154,302.3	\$265,392.4
Biennium	\$302,830.5	\$577,130.5	\$309,653.6	\$534,866.8
Child Support Recoveries				
First Year	(\$41,364.9)	(\$83,058.6)	(\$36,883.7)	(\$75,271.7)
Second Year	(\$38,465.6)	(\$76,622.0)	(\$36,855.7)	(\$75,271.7)
Biennium	(\$79,830.5)	(\$159,680.6)	(\$73,739.4)	(\$150,543.4)
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	\$4,837.8	\$4,837.8	\$6,974.6	\$6,974.6
Second Year	\$5,244.8	\$5,244.8	\$8,023.6	\$8,023.6
Biennium	\$10,082.6	\$10,082.6	\$14,998.2	\$14,998.2
Refugee Assistance				
First Year	\$0.0	\$1,717.8	\$0.0	\$1,820.0
Second Year	\$0.0	\$1,190.0	\$0.0	\$1,820.0
Biennium	\$0.0	\$2,907.8	\$0.0	\$3,640.0
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants				
First Year	\$7,812.0	\$7,812.0	\$3,940.0	\$3,940.0
Second Year	\$7,647.8	\$7,647.8	\$3,940.0	\$3,940.0
Biennium	\$15,459.8	\$15,459.8	\$7,880.0	\$7,880.0
GA-U + GA-X				
First Year	\$55,564.8	\$55,564.8	\$46,133.3	\$46,133.3
Second Year	\$52,141.5	\$52,141.5	\$44,584.3	\$44,584.3
Biennium	\$107,706.3	\$107,706.3	\$90,717.6	\$90,717.6
CEAP				
First Year	\$331.5	\$331.5	\$97.0	\$97.0
Second Year	\$218.3	\$218.3	\$97.0	\$97.0
Biennium	\$549.8	\$549.8	\$194.0	\$194.0
SSI/SSP				
First Year	\$30,020.7	\$30,020.7	\$4,865.4	\$4,865.4
Second Year	\$4,414.2	\$4,414.2	\$4,865.4	\$4,865.4
Biennium	\$34,434.9	\$34,434.9	\$9,730.8	\$9,730.8
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	\$297.1	\$297.1	\$296.0	\$296.0
Second Year	\$293.7	\$293.7	\$296.0	\$296.0
Biennium	\$590.8	\$590.8	\$592.0	\$592.0
Total				
First Year	\$209,789.5	\$310,771.8	\$180,773.9	\$258,329.0
Second Year	\$182,034.7	\$278,410.1	\$179,252.9	\$253,747.0
Biennium	\$391,824.2	\$589,181.9	\$360,026.8	\$512,076.0

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent revenues. First and second year 01-03 Biennium are actuals based on FRS run dated October 9, 2003. 03-05 Biennium are actuals as based on approved allotments (October 2003). Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset state and federal monies.

¹ TANF Assistance includes Child Only grants, Single Parent Families, Two Parent Families and General Assistance for Pregnant Women (GA-S), and General Assistance for Legal Guardians (GA-H).

Expenditures

State Grant Assistance Expenditures Over Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	Actuals 01-03	Projection 03-05	Numeric Change	Percent Change
TANF Assistance	\$577,130.5	\$534,866.8	(\$42,263.7)	-7.32%
Child Support Recoveries	(\$159,680.6)	(\$150,543.4)	\$9,137.2	-5.72%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$10,082.6	\$14,998.2	\$4,915.6	48.75%
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants	\$15,459.8	\$7,880.0	(\$7,579.8)	-49.03%
General Assistance	\$107,706.3	\$90,717.6	(\$16,988.7)	-15.77%
CEAP	\$549.8	\$194.0	(\$355.8)	-64.71%
SSI – SSP	\$34,434.9	\$9,730.8	(\$24,704.1)	-71.74%
SSI – Special Needs	\$590.8	\$592.0	\$1.2	0.20%
Total	\$586,274.1	\$508,436.0	(\$77,838.1)	-13.28%

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the change columns indicate a decline.

Expenditures

Budget Funding Stream and Match Rates, Total Annual Budget (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Avg. Monthly SFY03 Persons	Avg. Monthly SFY03 Cases	Funding	Actuals 01-03	Projections 03-05
TANF Assistance	136,417	54,631	Total State	\$577.1 \$302.8	\$534.9 \$309.7
Refugee Cash Assistance	360	299	Total	\$2.9	\$3.6
Food Assistance ¹	403,525	192,323	State	\$15.5	\$7.9
General Assistance	19,661	19,472	State	\$107.7	\$90.7
CEAP	124	35	State	\$0.5	\$0.2
SSP	3,761	3,761	State	\$34.4	\$9.7

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation, Budget Funding Stream (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
TANF Assistance	Federal State	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance ¹	State	General Fund State
GA-U + GA-X	State	General Fund State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSP	State	General Fund State

¹ The General Fund State dollars represent that portion of the caseload that is in the state food assistance program. The remaining caseload is funded through direct federal benefits.

Expenditures

WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst Program. The table presents:

1. Child care expenditures
2. Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books), and
3. Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS and Employment Security Department and non-state third-party service delivery.

Highlights:

- **Program expenditures continue to decrease for the WorkFirst program.** Total expenditures were down 19.1% in SFY 2003, compared to SFY 2002. Expenditures are budgeted to decrease further in the 03-05 biennium.
- **Working Connections Child Care expenditures decreased 1.7% in SFY 2003,** compared to SFY 2002. That trend is expected to continue in the 03-05 biennium.

Expenditures

WorkFirst Program Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2001-2003 BIENNIUM ACTUALS			2003-2005 BIENNIUM ALLOTMENT		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
First Year:						
WCCC	\$270,849.3	\$52,364.0	\$323,213.3	\$242,616.0	\$52,710.0	\$295,326.0
DASA Treatment	\$1,291.2	\$2,716.1	\$4,007.3	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0
ESD Contract	\$37,424.7	-	\$37,424.7	\$27,779.7	-	\$27,779.7
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$18,286.3	\$200.4	\$18,486.7	\$10,691.0	-	\$10,691.0
Other WorkFirst Activities ¹	\$63,606.5	\$4,909.8	\$68,516.3	\$34,462.2	-	\$34,462.2
Total:	\$391,458.0	\$60,190.3	\$451,648.3	\$315,548.9	\$55,786.0	\$371,334.9
Second Year:						
WCCC	\$263,777.8	\$53,787.5	\$317,565.3	\$245,915.5	\$52,710.0	\$298,625.5
DASA Treatment	-	\$2,198.0	\$2,198.0	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0
ESD Contract	\$35,714.5	-	\$35,714.5	\$27,779.7	-	\$27,779.7
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$11,403.2	-	\$11,403.2	\$10,599.5	-	\$10,599.5
Other WorkFirst Activities	\$47,460.7	\$7,174.7	\$54,635.4	\$34,462.2	-	\$34,462.2
Total:	\$358,356.2	\$63,160.2	\$421,516.4	\$318,756.9	\$55,786.0	\$374,542.9
Biennium Total:						
WCCC	\$534,627.1	\$106,151.5	\$640,778.6	\$488,531.5	\$105,420.0	\$593,951.5
DASA Treatment	\$1,291.2	\$4,914.1	\$6,205.3	-	\$6,152.0	\$6,152.0
ESD Contract	\$73,139.2	-	\$73,139.2	\$55,559.4	-	\$55,559.4
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$29,689.5	\$200.4	\$29,889.9	\$21,290.5	-	\$21,290.5
Other WorkFirst Activities ¹	\$111,067.2	\$12,084.5	\$123,151.7	\$68,924.4	-	\$68,924.4
Total:	\$749,814.2	\$123,350.5	\$873,164.7	\$634,305.8	\$111,572.0	\$745,877.8

Notes: 01-03 biennium actuals from FRS report dated 10/9/03. 03-05 projections for WCCC, ESD, WF Delivery, and Other WF Activities based on Workfirst Spending Plan 10/03.

¹ Other Workfirst Activities include the Community Jobs Program and other programs in Office of Trade and Economic Development, programs within the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, and programs within DOH as well as other small programs within ESA.

Expenditures

Administrative Expenditures

This sub-section shows ESA staff expenditures.

Highlights:

- As a result of the budget program structure change in ESA, staff are now being shown in following two categories:
 - Client Services and Support
 - Statewide Program Support
- **Total ESA staff decreased by 4.3% (from 4,655.5 in SFY 2002 to 4,453 in SFY 2003) in SFY 2003** compared to SFY 2002.
- **State expenditures for ESA program support, including staff, decreased 5.3% for SFY 2003** (\$161.2 million), compared to SFY 2002 (\$170.2 million). Total funding decreased by 3.7%.

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures and Staffing Levels For Selected Biennia (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2001-2003 BIENNIUM			2003-2005 BIENNIUM		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
DCS HQ¹						
First Year	17.7	56.9	233.5	18.4	61.3	220.6
Second Year	18.8	61.9	218.9	18.5	61.5	220.6
Biennium	36.5	118.8	226.2	36.9	122.8	220.6
DCS Field Services						
First Year	7.5	67.0	1,036.7	6.3	64.5	1,033.8
Second Year	6.2	63.4	981.6	7.1	65.8	1,029.6
Biennium	13.7	130.4	1,009.2	13.4	130.3	1,031.7
Client Services and Support						
First Year	80.5	144.9	2,931.3	75.9	137.3	2,864.1
Second Year	80.5	142.2	2,805.3	75.9	137.3	2,868.1
Biennium	161.0	287.1	2,868.3	151.8	274.6	2,866.1
Statewide Program Support						
First Year	54.4	99.6	407.6	52.4	97.4	340.4
Second Year	44.9	85.4	381.1	55.2	101.8	340.4
Biennium	99.3	185.0	394.4	107.6	199.2	340.4
ACES²						
First Year	9.9	19.1	41.5	11.8	24.1	44.0
Second Year	9.9	19.3	39.2	11.8	24.2	44.0
Biennium	19.8	38.4	40.4	23.6	48.3	44.0
Special Projects³						
First Year	0.2	0.7	4.9	0.5	0.7	1.0
Second Year	0.9	1.8	26.9	0.5	0.6	1.0
Biennium	1.1	2.5	15.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
Total⁵						
First Year	170.2	388.2	4,655.5	165.3	385.3	4,503.9
Second Year	161.2	374.0	4,453.0	169.0	391.2	4,503.7
Biennium	331.4	762.2	4,554.2	334.3	776.5	4,503.8

Notes: 01-03 Biennium per FRS report dated 10/9/03. 03-05 Projections based on approved allotments 10/03. ESA HQ includes all headquarters level divisions within ESA except for the Division of Child Support.

¹ DCS HQ includes some direct client and support service functions as well as administrative functions.

² ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

³ Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as JAS/JFS Year 2000, SPSS Year 2000, WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case/New Hire Registry as well as some of the Food Stamp Accuracy projects.

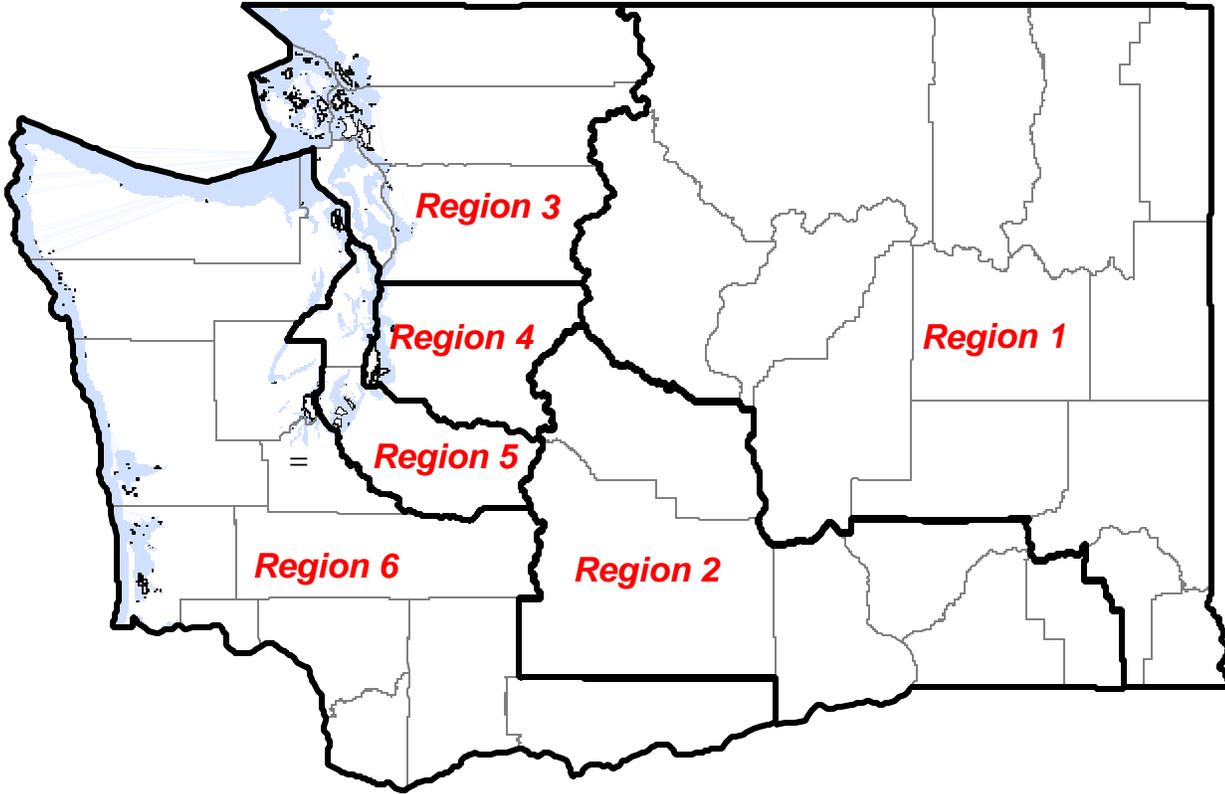
Expenditures

Appendix 1 Contacts

DSHS Secretary	Dennis Braddock (360) 902-7800 bradd@dsht.wa.gov
DSHS Deputy Secretary	Liz Dunbar (360) 902-7790 dunbalb@dsht.wa.gov
ESA Assistant Secretary	Deb Bingaman (360) 902-7808 bingadl@dsht.wa.gov
ESA Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acting)	Sam Senn (360) 902-7784 senns2@dsht.wa.gov
ESA Central Data Manager	Ellen Silverman (360) 413-3060 silvees@dsht.wa.gov
Community Services Division	Director (Vacant) (360) 413-3370
Division of Child Care and Early Learning	Rachael Langen, Director (360) 413-3209 langer@dsht.wa.gov
Division of Child Support	Ray L. Weaver, Director (360) 664-5441 rweaver@dsht.wa.gov
Division of Employment and Assistance Programs	Roxie Schalliol, Director (360) 413-3200 schalrh@dsht.wa.gov
Division of Management and Operations Support	Georgiann DeKay, Director (360) 413-3300 gdekay@dsht.wa.gov
Information Technology Division	Robert K. St.John, Director (360) 664-4410 stjohrk@dsht.wa.gov
Office of Public Assistance and Data Analysis	Veronica Barnes, Administrator (360) 413-3071 barnesv@dsht.wa.gov
State Tribal Relations Unit	Sarah Sotomish, Administrator (360) 413-3118 sotomsc@dsht.wa.gov

Appendix 2 DSHS Regional Map

ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices which are administered through the following six regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



Counties in Each DSHS Region

- Region 1:** Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman
- Region 2:** Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
- Region 3:** Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom
- Region 4:** King
- Region 5:** Pierce and Kitsap
- Region 6:** Clark, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcohol, Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements Emergent Need, emergency assistance program
AU	Assistance Unit
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CSD	Community Services Division (ESA)
CSO	Community Services Office (ESA)
DEAP	Division of Employment and Assistance Programs (ESA)
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCS	Division of Child Support (ESA)
DMOS	Division of Management and Operations Support (ESA)
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
ESD	Employment Security Department
FAP	Food Assistance Program
FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FS E&T	Food Stamp Employment and Training
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent (the equivalent of one staff, full time)
FY	Fiscal Year (used in reference to the state and federal fiscal years)
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable
GA-X	General Assistance-Unemployable (with expedited categorically needy medical)
JAS	JOBS Automated System
LEP	Limited English Proficient
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OPADA	Office of Public Assistance and Data Analysis
ORIA	Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

OTED	Office of Trade and Economic Development
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SBCTC	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
SFA	State Family Assistance
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
SPF	Single-Parent Families (TANF-R cases)
SSA	Social Security Administration
STRU	State Tribal Relations Unit
SSI/SSP	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (the block grant, created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, that consolidated former AFDC, JOBS, and CEAP funding)
Title IV-A	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
Title IV-D	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding child support collection and enforcement.
Title IV-E	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding children's services, including some foster care programs
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WDC	Workforce Development Councils (formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs)
WIA	Workforce Investment Act
WPLEX	WorkFirst Post-Employment Labor Exchange
WtW	Welfare to Work
WTAP	Washington Telephone Assistance Program

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)



Electronic Funds Transfer - Direct Deposit (EFT)

What EBT does:

- Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card.
- Enables clients to access food benefits through Point of Sale (POS) devices and cash benefits through Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and at retailer option, through Point of Sale (POS) devices in food retailer stores

Who EBT serves:

- Clients who receive federal or state food assistance benefits and/or TANF, General Assistance, Refugee Assistance, and the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program cash benefits.

How it was done:

- In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) . comprised of Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement to procure EBT services. Nevada later joined the alliance.
- In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor for WSEA
- In 1997, Washington stakeholders were organized into several EBT workgroups to assure they had input on issues affecting them. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, disability community, financial institutions, federal agencies, and state staff representing the union, field operations, and headquarters.
- In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington's EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.

Time frames:

- In April 1998, Washington signed the EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.
- In March 1999, the EBT Pilot started in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties.
- In June 1999, the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1.
- In November 1999, statewide implementation of EBT was completed.
- Federal Food Stamp rules requires EBT in all states by October 1, 2002.

What EFT does:

- At client's request, cash benefits are deposited directly into their personal checking/savings account versus being deposited into an EBT cash account.

Who EFT serves:

- Clients eligible to receive cash benefits via EBT, and who have or are willing to open a savings or checking account. EFT is an optional method clients may choose for receiving their cash benefits .

How it was done:

- EBT Steering Committee agreed to pursue EFT through the State Treasurer's Office as a more cost effective approach than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc. .
- Beginning in June 1999, a workgroup including staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer's Office met to determine business and technical requirements.

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

Time frames:

- In January 2000, the EFT Pilot started in two Pierce County offices, Pierce West Community Service Office and Pierce North Community Service Office).
- In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT.

Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services

- Colorado's contract with Citicorp Electronic Funds Services (CEFS) expires in June, 2003. To ensure EBT services continued without interruption, the WSEA states developed and published a second-tier Request for Proposal on December 5, 2001. The Territory of Guam, unable to attract a bidder due to its small caseload, joined the WSEA in this procurement.
- Citicorp Electronic Funds Services (CEFS) was announced as the successful second- tier vendor on May 8, 2002.
- Washington's first tier contract expires in April 28, 2003. Washington will exercise the two, one year options under their existing contract.
- Washington will begin negotiations of the second-tier contract by June 2004 to ensure that a replacement contract is in effect by April 28, 2005.

Federal Welfare Legislative History

2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P. L. 107-171, is enacted on May 13 making changes to the **Food Stamp Program** and providing program funding through fiscal year 2007. **Title IV: Nutrition Programs - Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 - Subtitle A: Food Stamp Program** - Amends the **Food Stamp Act of 1977** to exclude from income for food stamp program purposes: (1) legally-obligated child support payments made by a household member on behalf of a person not a member of such household—states can continue to provide a child support deduction, rather than this exclusion—this deduction must be determined before computing the excess shelter expense deduction; and (2) income for program purposes deferred educational and veterans' educational assistance, State complementary assistance payments, and certain medical assistance not included as income under specified provisions of titles IV and XIX of the Social Security Act.

Revises, and increases, the standard deduction by tying it to the Federal poverty income guideline, according to household size and indexed for inflation. Authorizes states to give a homeless household with some shelter expenses a \$143 monthly deduction rather than an excess shelter expense deduction. Also revises: (1) utility allowances; (2) eligibility certification provisions; and (3) quality control provisions.

Requires states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications are available; reduces household reporting requirements; and provides high performance bonus payments beginning in FY 2003 to the six States with the highest or most improved performance. States are authorized to provide up to five months of transitional program benefits to households moving from the temporary assistance for needy families program (TANF). Employment and training program funding allocations are extended through FY 2006 and allocates additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

Repeals: (1) the 80 percent set-aside for able-bodied adults without dependents; (2) the maintenance-of-effort requirement to access new unmatched funds; and (3) the limits on the amount States are reimbursed for each work slot offered. Increases from \$25 to \$50 the monthly cap on the amount States may reimburse participants for transportation and other work expenses for FY 2002 through 2009.

Amends the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996** to make all legal immigrant children, regardless of U.S. entry date, eligible for the supplemental security income (SSI) and food stamp programs, beginning in FY 2004. Also makes: (1) qualified aliens who have resided in the U.S. for 5 years, and (2) blind or disabled aliens who lawfully reside in the U.S. and receive disability cash or medical benefits, eligible for food stamps.

1997 Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, P. L. 105-33, is enacted on August 5 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193. The BBA: (1) establishes the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant; (2) limits the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removes the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (3) increases from 20% to 30% of individuals in all families (and in 2-parent families) the limitation on the number of persons who may be treated as engaged in work by reason of participation in a vocational education program, or (for teen heads of households) maintenance of satisfactory school attendance; and (4) extends from 5 to 7 years the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility, includes Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provides a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections: (1) revises computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses; (2) modifies the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; (3) revises work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-parent family, allows the minimum work requirement for a 2-parent family to be shared between both parents with a 55 hour per week minimum, caretaker of a child under age 6 meets work requirements if working 20 hours per week, and allows 12 weeks of job search to count as work during any period a state meets the contingency fund definition of “needy state”; (4) TANF penalties are modified so that the penalty amount is now 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum; and (5) the drug felon disqualification rule is modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.

1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, P.L. 104-193, is signed into law on August 22 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding is provided in the form of the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)** block grant, and is fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ends the entitlement status of welfare benefits. PRWORA provides new federal child care funds, reauthorizes the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and requires these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allows states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limits the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and requires that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt is limited to 5 years. The law contains strong work requirements and penalties for states that fail to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there is a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.

1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990, P.L. 101-508, is enacted on November 5. Children are not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources are not counted toward family income and resources limits when they are recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local: (1) foster care maintenance payments or a combination of these types of payments; or, (2) adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments, and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt applies towards the Resource Ceiling. States have the option of specifying which categories of families must

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). Excludes the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. Amends the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determines there is a need for care in order to work and the family is at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.

- 1989 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989**, P.L. 101-239, becomes law on December 19 and amends the **Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, to permanently extend the provision to continue a family's Medicaid (Title XIX) eligibility when the family becomes ineligible for AFDC due to the collection or increased collection of child support under Part D of Title IV (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of the Social Security Act. Establishes a new AFDC quality control system which imposes penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflects the degree to which a state's AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. Also takes into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and establishes a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.
- 1988 Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, is enacted on October 13 and targets services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The act creates the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program, which focuses on education and training, and provides child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they leave AFDC with employment. Makes changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. Increases the child care disregard to \$175 per child/per month (\$200 for a child under age 2), the work expense disregard to \$90, and disregards EITC. Establishes state option to require that unmarried minor parents must live with a parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, or in an adult-supervised living arrangement to be eligible for AFDC. States must now revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and may create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. Strengthens child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. Establishes paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandates annual reports to Congress.
- 1986 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985**, P.L. 99-272, enacted on April 7, formally establishes the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as AFDC-Unemployed Father. Provides that certain education or training programs may qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.
- 1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984**, P.L. 98-369, enacted on July 18, institutes significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test is created, the \$75 work expense deduction is applied to both full- and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard is limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" is defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property which a family is making a good faith effort to sell are excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting is made mandatory for monthly reporting households but optional for other cases, monthly reporting is made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC is declared to be an excluded income, and women in the third trimester of pregnancy

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

are excluded from participation in the WIN program. Lump sum income ineligibility rules are changed to allow recalculation of the period of ineligibility when an event occurs that would have changed the family's need for that month, the money becomes unavailable, or the family incurs medical expenses which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery is waived when the debt is exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens become ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor is a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement is permitted when the AFDC recipient is a fugitive felon. Establishes the \$50 child support pass-through payment and the exclusion of the earned income of a full-time child for 6 months for purposes of the AFDC gross income test.

Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, P.L. 98-378, signed into law on August 16, provides 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for families that lose AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.

1983 Social Security Amendments of 1983, P.L. 98-21, becomes law on April 20 and amends Title IV to exclude from the definition of "income," any support or maintenance assistance furnished to a family based on need, including home energy assistance.

Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984, P.L. 98-181, becomes law on November 30 and declares that utility payments made by persons living in federally-assisted low-income housing projects are to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), P.L. 97-300, enacted on October 13 and establishes participation targets for AFDC recipients, ages 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs and provides earnings disregards for child participants.

Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982, P.L. 97-248, is enacted on September 3 and amends AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminate payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility is determined later in the month, and not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. States are now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and may prorate need and payment standards for children living with other non-applying individuals.

1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981, P.L. 97-35, is signed into law on August 13 and allows welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States may require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. Revises method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 1/3 disregards are applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. Eliminates payments for work-related child care expenses and implements a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 & 1/3 earned income disregard is restricted to 4 months and the recipient must be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. Prohibits grant payments below \$10, institutes the "principal wage earner" concept for eligibility determinations thereby replacing references to "mother" and "father" in compliance with *Westcott v. Califano*. Permits AFDC payments to a pregnant woman (with no other eligible child) during her last month of pregnancy or within the following three-month period if the child would be eligible for AFDC. Now determines monthly eligibility based upon the

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

resources at hand during the month and the monthly benefit amount based upon the income and resources of the prior month.

- 1979 U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano*** rules in June that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers is unconstitutional because of the discriminatory nature of the gender distinction. The court extends benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
- 1970 Federal regulations** require states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States must monitor their active AFDC caseloads, compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.
- 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act** establishes the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which adds employment services to AFDC, and directs states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
- 1963 Medicaid and Food Stamp** programs are created; AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for both programs.
- 1961 Amendments to the Social Security Act** lead to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents can now receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads begin to grow, for both one- and two-parent families.
- 1935 The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)** program (later known as **Aid to Families with Dependent Children** or **AFDC**) is created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supports poor children whose parents are dead, absent, or incapacitated.

Washington State Legislative History

- 2003 Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624** is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
- 1999 WorkFirst Study - 3000 Washington Families** begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 3,000 WorkFirst clients, and is conducted by the Employment Security Department, University of Washington, and Washington State University.
- 1997 Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, is signed into law on April 17. It establishes the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption is increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting are eliminated, and the 100% of Need test is eliminated. The vehicle equity limit is raised to \$5,000, a vehicle used to transport a disabled individual is totally exempt, and savings accounts up to \$3,000 are allowed. Pregnant teen and teen parent requirements for education go into effect. Diversion services as an alternative to cash assistance are implemented. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles are extended from six to twelve months.
- 1995** As required by E2SHB 2798, **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. Proposed project start date is July 1, 1995, end date is June 30, 2005, and project area is statewide. Waiver requests permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.
- 1994 Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform**, is enacted on April 2 and addresses the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system, and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS is instructed to: (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months; (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients; (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment; and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations include applicants and recipients who have received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who have little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child is within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. The department must seek approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for implementation of the time limit provisions, waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients, and statewide implementation (known as the Step Waiver). The Employment Partnership Program (EPP) is modified to allow contracting out

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

to public or private nonprofit organizations. In addition, authority to establish wage subsidy projects to enable AFDC grants to be paid as wage subsidies is moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. Establishes authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS is directed to actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

1993 House Bill (HB) 1197 instructs DSHS to: (1) "segment" the AFDC population; (2) match services to the needs of each segment; (3) focus AFDC on employment; and (4) seek federal waivers that allow families to keep more of their earnings from employment while receiving AFDC.

The Urban Institute's final evaluation of the **Family Independence Program (FIP)** finds that participants worked *less*, stayed on welfare *longer*, and returned to welfare *sooner* than AFDC participants. However, the evaluation found that providing cash rather than Food Stamps saved state administrative costs without apparently increasing risk to nutrition.

1990 Washington implements the federal **Family Support Act of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, establishing the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program. Participation is voluntary for welfare recipients.

1987 Family Independence Program (FIP), a 5-year welfare reform demonstration, begins. FIP provides: (1) financial incentives to obtain education, training, and employment; (2) cash rather than Food Stamps; (3) social services during FIP participation; and (4) childcare and medical coupons for 12 months after exiting, if the recipient leaves FIP with employment. The Urban Institute of Washington D.C. is hired as the outside evaluator of the FIP demonstration.

Family Income Study begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 2000 AFDC clients and low-income families, and is conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and Washington State University.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

Changes in Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996* that created the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program thereby replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) programs. Under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D Child Support program to be eligible for TANF funds.

On April 17, 1997, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* thereby creating the WorkFirst program, Washington State's TANF program. The WorkFirst program went into effect in August 1997. These two federal and state laws resulted in major program and funding changes.

Program and Policy Changes

1. Welfare ceased to be an entitlement (as it was under AFDC and JOBS); instead, participation in TANF has a five-year limit. The five year limit will affect the first clients in Washington in August, 2002.
2. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS works with three partner agencies to provide services to WorkFirst clients.
3. Native American Tribes were granted an option in the federal law to operate their own TANF program, including cash grants and employment and training. The tribes apply to the federal government, and if certified, they receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently six tribes have elected to operate their own programs.
4. Federal assistance to some legal immigrants was barred or restricted. The State Family Assistance (SFA) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) were created by the Legislature to help legal immigrants.
5. Child care subsidy programs for welfare and low-income families were consolidated into the Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program. Child care requires a co-payment.

(See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.)

Funding Changes

1. The TANF block grant replaced Title IV-A (AFDC and CEAP) and IV-F (JOBS) entitlement-based federal funding.
2. The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) consolidates child care funding formerly provided to the State through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Title IV-A of the Social Security Act.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

3. A requirement to spend an amount of state dollars, known as the Maintenance of Effort (MOE), replaced previous federal requirements to match a percentage of program costs with state funds. There is an MOE requirement for TANF and the CCDF block grant. Federal matching funds still exist in Food Stamps, Medicaid and one CCDF child care funding stream.

5. Total funds available to the General Assistance program were lidded with instructions in the law to limit eligibility factors to control costs.

Funding Details

TANF Block Grant

Washington's TANF block grant was initially **\$404,331,754** per year. The amount of the block grant is based on the amount of the Title IV-A and Title IV-F funds, AFDC Assistance, Emergency Assistance (EA), JOBS, and AFDC administration claimed by Washington State in FFY 1994, plus a portion of the increase of FFY 1995 EA over FFY 1994 EA.

The block grant amount will remain the same through FFY 2003, unless it is lowered by penalties or awards to Tribes electing to operate a Tribal TANF program. Since the initial grant award of **\$404,331,754**, Washington's TANF grant amount was reduced by **\$11,761,369** in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$392,570,385**.

Additionally, in FFY 2003, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) awarded Washington \$8,712,269 in TANF High Performance Bonus Award funds.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

HHS set the MOE requirement for the TANF block grant based on the State's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. In general, states must spend state funds in an amount equal to at least **80%** of the amount spent on these programs in FFY 1994; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FFY 1994.

For FFY 2003, Washington MOE spending is 75% of the FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$272,060,824**. This amount was reduced by **\$7,913,818** for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state, to **\$264,147,006**.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount is **\$38,707,605**. This amount is anticipated to be the same for FFY 2004.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Child Support Federal Legislative History

1999

P.L. 106-113, **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000**, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act is amended by requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils certain information on noncustodial parents for the purpose of contacting them regarding their participation in the welfare-to-work program. The Act also provided that if a State plan would be disapproved for failure to establish a disbursement unit for child support payments, but the State had submitted, by April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan acceptable to the Secretary, then the Secretary shall not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support (but the amount otherwise payable to the State will be reduced as a penalty).

The Act also required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of lowering the threshold amount of an individual's support arrearage, from \$5,000 to \$2,500, before the Secretary of State must refuse to issue a passport to such an individual.

P.L. 106-169, the **Foster Care Independence Act of 1999**, narrowed the hold harmless provision for State share distribution of collected child support.

1998

P.L. 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998** (CSPIA), generally provided for an alternative penalty procedure for States that fail to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, and it reformed Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance. The law also required the creation of a Medical Support Working Group to identify any impediments to effective enforcement of medical support and to recommend appropriate remedies. [The Medical Support Working Group's report was issued in August of 2000.].

P.L. 105-306 included technical amendments to CSPIA that reduced, by 20%, the penalty for State failure to meet the deadline for compliance with child support data processing and information retrieval requirements. This law also amended the effective date for State enactment of certain medical support requirements.

P.L. 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act**, established felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

Public Law 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provides penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reforms incentive payments, and provides penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments are based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments must be reinvested in the state's child support program.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Public Law 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998**, establishes felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

1997 P.L. 105-33, the **Balanced Budget Act of 1997**, made a number of amendments to the Social Security Act, including creating the Children's Health Insurance Program in Title XXI to help provide medical coverage to children of working poor families, who are not eligible for private health insurance and who are earning too much to receive Medicaid. The Balanced Budget Act also amended section 454 of the Social Security Act regarding cooperation/good cause, and the FPLS language in section 453 to clarify the authority permitting certain re-disclosures of wage and claim information. Also, this Act authorized, for the first time, the direct funding of Tribal support programs, with Congress giving OCSE greater flexibility in providing direct funding for such programs and requiring OCSE to promulgate regulations before issuing grants directly to Tribes.

P.L. 105-34, the **Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997**, amended the Social Security Act by requiring, beginning October 1, 1999, that the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders include the names and Social Security Numbers of children on whose behalf child support is owed, and that such information also be included in State case registries. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have access to the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders for the purpose of administering the tax provisions that grant tax benefits based on support or residence of a child.

P.L. 105-89, the **Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997**, made the Federal Parent Locator Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.

1996 Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act** (PRWORA) of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state must operate a **Title IV-D child support program** to be eligible for TANF funds. States had to comply with numerous changes in child support services.

1995 Public Law 104-35 extends the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.

1994 Public Law 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, requires states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.

Public Law 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, renders delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Public Law 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, does not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony are made priority claims.

Public Law 103-383, the **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act**, requires states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.

- 1993** Public Law 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.
- 1992** Public Law 102-537, the **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992**, amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.
- Public Law 102-521, the **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992**, imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.
- 1990** Public Law 101-508, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990**, permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
- 1989** Public Law 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** Public Law 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
- 1987** Public Law 100-203, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987**, required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.
- 1986** Public Law 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
- 1984** Public Law 98-378, the **Child Support Amendments of 1984**, expanded federal oversight to increase uniformity among states. States were required to enact statutes to improve enforcement. Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rates were adjusted to encourage reliance on performance-based incentives. Audit provisions were altered to evaluate a state's effectiveness. States were required

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

to improve their interstate enforcement. States were mandated to provide equal services for AFDC and non-AFDC families alike.

Public Law 98-369, the **Tax Reform Act of 1984**, included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.

1982 Public Law 97-253, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982**, allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Public Law 97-252, the **Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act**, authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.

Public Law 97-248, the **Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982**, included several provisions affecting IV-D, including reducing the FFP and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect

spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay if delinquent.

1981 Public Law 97-35, the **Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981**, amended IV-D in five ways: 1) IRS was authorized to withhold tax refunds for delinquent child support; 2) IV-D agencies were required to collect spousal support for AFDC families; 3) IV-D agencies were required to collect fees from parents delinquent in child support; 4) obligations assigned to the state were no longer dischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings; and 5) states were required to withhold a portion of unemployment for delinquent support.

1980 Public Law 96-272, the **Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980**, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) FFP for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.

Public Law 96-265, the **Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980**, increased federal matching funds to 90 percent for automated systems. Matching funds were made available for court staff. IRS was authorized to collect arrearages for non-AFDC families. IV-D agencies were allowed access to wage data.

1978 Public Law 95-598, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978**, repealed section 456(b) of the Social Security Act (42 USC §656(b)), which had barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned child support arrears. (Public Law 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)

1977 Public Law 95-142, the **Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977**, enabled states to require Medicaid applicants to assign the state their rights to medical support. Incentives were made for states securing collections on behalf of other states.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Public Law 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handle cash and changing incentive rates.

- 1976** Public Law 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.
- 1974** Public Law 93-647, the **Social Security Amendments of 1974, created Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the child support program.** The program was designed for cost recovery of state and federal outlays on public assistance and for cost avoidance to help families leave welfare and to help families avoid turning to public assistance.
- 1967** Public Law 90-248, the **Social Security Amendments of 1967**, allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.
- 1965** Public Law 89-97, the **Social Security Amendments of 1965**, allowed welfare agencies to obtain addresses and employers of obligated parents from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- 1950** Public Law 81-734, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1950**, added section 402(a)(11) to the Social Security Act (42 USC 602(a)(11)). The law required state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when providing AFDC to a child. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) was approved.

Appendix 8
Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2003

June 2003

1. WTAP rate changes go into effect limiting the amount a telephone company can be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.

May 2003

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
2. AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety are granted.

April 2003

1. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 restores federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families begin receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer receive state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).

March 2003

1. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay increases by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.

February 2003

1. The Early Exit Bonus (sometimes called the transitional work expense) is eliminated. The second early exit bonus of \$500 can only be authorized for persons who received their first \$500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.
2. AREN payments are reduced from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are eliminated.

January 2003

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increases by 1.4%.

October 2002

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Replaced the \$134 standard deduction for food assistance to a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) requires that this standard be adjusted each year. No households receive a deduction less than \$134.
2. Expanded eligibility for federal food stamp benefits to blind or disabled immigrants who receive disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. Changed the countable resource limit for food assistance households that include a disabled individual from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. Implemented annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003. The following standards were updated: Gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.
5. Removed exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependent (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements. Homeless clients must meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. Adopted food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. Department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program. This program was previously administered by Social Security Administration. The state legislature mandated that the department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

August 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented TANF time limit extensions in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies: The Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and tribal governments. ESA conducts case staffings and extends benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who refuse to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF do not receive money. To ensure that children are not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provides Child SafetyNet Payments to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home.
2. Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies and tribes. The initiative increases accountability for clients and staff ensuring active engagement and progression through full-time participation requirements, close monitoring, daily sign-in at job search activities, a strengthened sanction policy, and monthly reporting by contractors.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

3. Implemented graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who fail to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduate to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it takes four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions have three levels:
 - a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
 - b. the reduced grant in the 1st-level sanction will be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperates and leaves sanction status; and
 - c. the grant is reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever is more.

The grant continues to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

July 2002

1. Restricted eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program to SSI recipients who have an ineligible spouse based on Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria and individuals who SSA considers as Mandatory Income Level (MIL) clients. Beginning July 1, 2002, ESA pays about 5,200 people an SSP. About 100,000 SSI recipients payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse is \$70 per month. MIL recipients payments vary based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates vary between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month.

June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation is allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who have a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation is required, up to 20 hours, until the child reaches 12 months. Full-time participation is required with each subsequent child.
2. Adopted criteria for extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA. (1) The following individuals are exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities: older caretaker relatives, adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits, clients caring for a child with special needs, clients caring for an adult with disabilities. (2) The following adults are extended beyond the 60-month time limit: Those participating in WorkFirst activities, those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities, those resolving barriers to employment, and those caring for an infant less than four months old. (3) Families beyond the 60-month limit where the adults are not participating in WorkFirst activities receive a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigns a protective payee to manage these benefits.

May 2002

1. Adopted policy of using Kelly Blue Book online as the only source to determine a vehicle's value when determining resource eligibility for cash or food assistance benefits.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Clients retain right to provide information from other sources if they disagree with the value of the vehicle.

April 2002

1. Decreased the income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%. A family's portion of the child care cost or copayment also changed. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the copayment increased from \$10 to \$15 per month. Families with income over 82% through 137.5% of the FPL, the copayment increased from \$20 to \$25 per month. Families with income over 137.5% to 200% of the FPL experienced a \$5 per month increase in copayment following the application of the copayment formula. The WCCC program grew beyond expectations causing a budget shortfall. The changes were implemented in an attempt to reduce the deficit.

March 2002

1. Migrated the JAS system to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provides a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrates employability screening, evaluation, assessment, case staffing, referrals, case notes, information exchange, support services payments and caseload/management reporting functions for the WorkFirst, Food Stamps Employment and Training, Teen parent barrier removal and Protective Payee programs. E-JAS users expand from two state agencies (DSHS) Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department Counselors) to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges WorkFirst staff, Office of Trade and Economic Development Community Jobs partners, Contractors and Tribal Staff.
2. Legislative direction of the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program changed when about \$21.3 million of the original \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately \$7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.

February 2002

1. Implemented new federal regulations that replaces income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income is treated the same as JTPA income.
2. Implemented new rules regarding the earned income of a child. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school and meets the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

January 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented three No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrates services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites include one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focus on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA will begin expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.
2. Implemented new federal regulations regarding Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer consider unmarried people as spouses when they present themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs are now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants are now optional members of the AU.

December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP is a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA. Clients must be: (1) eligible for SSI money; (2) at least age 18; (3) unemployed; and (4) living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household. Client benefits: (1) the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance; (2) twenty-four month food assistance certification periods; (3) recertified by SSA when SSI is redetermined; (4) all changes are reported to SSA; (4) SSA notifies DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process. Program administration is easier than the regular food assistance program because of automatic opening and closing features programmed into the ACES system and triggered by the SDX system.
2. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamp regarding the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, we count all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, we count all of the client's resources, and count a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.

October 2001

1. Implemented a new standard deduction for households with self-employment income. These households are automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household has expenses greater than \$100, they must itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

August 2001

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recoupment of overpayments. With this change: administrative overpayments will be collected through an automatic allotment reduction equal to the greater of 10% of the allotment or \$10 per month; households not currently receiving food assistance will not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments must be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered.
2. Added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview is only required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement can be waived if the household is applying for medical only or if they meet hardship criteria.
3. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recertification process. Households now have up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits may be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household is late in reapplying for benefits.
4. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps that exclude any vehicle that has an equity value less than \$1,500.

March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department uses TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who are standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stand in *loco parentis* constitute eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

October 2000

1. Economic Services Administration (the Division of Child Care and Early Learning) began the first set of contracts with community organizations providing after-school, evening, and weekend program for middle school children whose parents are working or in training with the goal of reducing the number of teen parents.

August 2000

1. Expanded categorical eligibility for Food Stamps to include households that lose eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that receive Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility means that the household is exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.
2. Restricted eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) to: (1) require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant; (2) cap benefits at \$1,500; and (3) limit eligibility to once every 12 months. Policy change implemented to control program expenditures.

July 2000

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program is folded into the TANF program and ceases to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who are Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. Increased employment and training requirements for Food Stamp recipients who are able-bodied without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Implemented changes in federal law that ensure asylees receive refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asylee status.)

May 2000

1. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.
2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now have the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) is created and implemented. VIEW is a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, is promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination are reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses implemented (Bonuses are a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exit TANF). The bonus is paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

January 2000

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. TANF intensive services implemented statewide.
2. Implemented “prospective” income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility is now determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months (“retrospective” budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increases benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income eliminated.

November 1999

1. Authorize an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Begin phasing in the intensive services model, which provides DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model requires more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits are now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999

1. Implement Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway statewide (i.e., Phase 2).
2. Change the participation report in the JAS management information system to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.
3. Implemented the Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide (i.e., Phase 2).

September 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. Division of Child Support (DCS) awarded federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses will be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and can voluntarily notify DCS.

August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent is eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements are eliminated.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. The 185% of Need test is eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month is retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) is eliminated.
4. Simplified the guidelines for support services and increased the upper limit for how much support services a client can receive.
5. Implemented Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. Expanded age limits for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. Expanded SFA eligibility to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.
8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance was terminated. In addition to audits, several enhancements to the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) were initiated to ensure clients eligible for continued medical benefits receive them.

July 1999

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changes WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. Establishes the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who are no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who have been moved into the TANF program.
3. CEAP funds transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the "Homeless Lawsuit". Limited CEAP eligibility to clients who are not eligible for any other cash assistance program. Removed cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments.
4. TANF eligibility review cycle decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
5. Expanded Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
6. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project completed.

June 1999

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Phase I implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative.
2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot begins.
3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) begins in Region 1.
4. Implement SSA on-line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES.
5. Implement the Community Jobs Program statewide and change the earnings disregard from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project starts, looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. First phase of LEP Pathway contracts become effective.
4. GA-S clients are folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.
5. Established the requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code.
6. Changed hourly requirements for college work study (from 20 to 16 hours a week) for a deferral from job search.
7. Clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants may be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
8. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began (to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999). The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.

April 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.

March 1999

1. Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

February 1999

1. Established the Re-employ Washington Workers program, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offers enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

January 1999

1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour.
2. Changed eligibility for the community jobs program to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.

November 1998

1. Based on a change in federal law, expanded eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens.

October 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

September 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.
2. Authorized an overall child care rate increase.
3. Established special rates for non-standard hour child care.
4. Authorized a \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care.

July 1998

1. Legislature renews authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification applied to General Assistance programs. Person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.

April 1998

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System.

March 1998

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.

February 1998

1. Due to a court injunction, stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.

November 1997

1. Residency requirements go into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan implemented.
3. TANF recipients are allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) becomes available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker will be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System begins.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program initiated to eliminate 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. Adult parent of teen parent's child ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.

October 1997

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project begins in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO is named Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE). Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, are provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants are no longer eligible for federal food stamps. The state implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements are the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

August 1997

1. Changes to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes include:
 - a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;
 - b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;
 - c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;
 - d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;
 - e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;
 - f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000;
 - g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen must be pursuing high school completion or GED) go into effect;
 - h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;
 - i. A vehicle used to transport disabled individual is exempt without regard to value;
 - j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
 - k. Eligibility review cycle extended from six to twelve months;
 - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction modified to add an exception for clients who participate in or have completed treatment;
 - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
 - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation are amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation is not appropriate if a minor parent is under age 16 and resides with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
 - l. Certain categories of aliens are denied TANF benefits.
2. State-Funded Cash Aid program for legal immigrants implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF is broadened so that clients no longer need an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. Effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1997

1. License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

May 1997

1. Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes include:
 - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
 - b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
 - c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.

April 1997

1. Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.
2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaces the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed.

February 1997

1. An unmarried minor parent who does not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, is ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

January 1997

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
 - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS will furnish the address of any TANF recipient who is a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or has information that is necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
 - b. Personal property of great sentimental value is exempt without regard to ceiling value.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that are not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills are treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients may reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource is not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

For lump sums that are not compensatory awards or related settlements, that portion of the award equal to the difference between the \$1,000 non-exempt resource ceiling and the client's existing non-exempt resources will be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum is:

- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount will be deducted from the recipient's grant.
 - (2) In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant will be suspended.
 - (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient is ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.
- d. Fleeing felons are ineligible for TANF. A person is no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.

- 2. The shelter deduction is increased from \$247 to \$250.
- 3. The following Food Stamp Program changes are the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
 - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent must be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
 - b. Fleeing felons are ineligible for the food stamp program. A person is no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
 - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income is eliminated when a household fails without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
 - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified do not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens are eligible:
 - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:
 - (A) Are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - (B) Are active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - (C) Are spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - (D) Have worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
 - (2) For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
 - (A) Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
 - (B) Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
 - (C) Aliens whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
- 4. The energy disregard for cash grants was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount is now being counted as income. The grant remains the same, but each cash assistance household will lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period has expired), will have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. Earnings of high school students age 18 and over will have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. Food stamp benefits will not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. New penalties are required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They are:
 - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
 - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
 - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
9. Fraud penalties are stiffer. People who knowingly break a food stamp rule will be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
10. People who are found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs will be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more are barred for life.
11. People who are found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits will be barred for 10 years.
12. Able bodied adults with no dependents are eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
13. The definition of a homeless person is revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard is eliminated.
15. The SSI state supplement payment standards were increased when the state returned to the "payment level method" for determining the amount of the state supplement. This was done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients will remain on SSI. Therefore, the state changed to the "Total Expenditure Method" for determining the state supplement amount.

November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington's proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual are now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project begins. DIA and the Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs establish working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.
2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program is raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction is frozen at \$134.

August 1996

1. On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA) into law. Title IV of the Social Security Act is re-written to repeal the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and replace it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The entitlement to public assistance is ended, states receive block grants and are given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance is established along with stringent work participation requirements.

July 1996

1. Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services is transferred to Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC is amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

May 1996

1. The definition of student is expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child eleven years of age or under when neither the child's natural, adoptive or stepparent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.
2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview is required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. Added a new description to inaccessible resources. Resources are inaccessible if when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 1996

1. *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121, provides for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits are denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is changed effective December 1, to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the state court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.
2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants are offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit are then referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction is reduced from \$138 to \$134.
4. Implemented the *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. An intentional program violation disqualification shall be implemented the first of the month following the date the person receives written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

October 1995

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
 - a. Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
 - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards increased.
 - c. Standard deduction increased to \$138.
 - d. Homeless shelter deduction increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction increased to \$247.
 - f. Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.
 - g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.
 - h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.
2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) is made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.
3. Refugees are eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.

September 1995

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Need standards for grant recipients are raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and are now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.

August 1995

1. The Department suspends retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household receives an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting means budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January is reported to the Department in February and is then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The Department adds a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs is added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to notify the parent with whom a child last resided when the child is approved for AFDC while living with a nonparental relative. The parent is also informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department is obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. Public Law 103-286 exempts payments made to victims of Nazi persecution when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services .
5. As a result of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act are disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients may be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.